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...LLARD, MITCHELL & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, ...163 South Water Street, (Hilliard's Block, Chicago.) ... W. W. Mitchell | E. M. ...

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...E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., Commission Merchants, Room 2, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. ...

...J. B. THOMPSON & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 253 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. ...

...DICKINSON & BAKER, Commission Merchants, No. 1, Pomeroy's Building, ...On Commission Strictly. ... D. H. Baker.

...CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, Commission Merchants, ...Grain, Flour, Produce & Merchandise, ...

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...MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, General Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. Chicago. ...

...TURPIN, LAKE & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 182½ South Water Street, Chicago. ...

...NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants ...

...WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. ...

...WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, Commission Merchants, ...

...CULVER & COMPANY, Commission Merchants, 216 South Water Street. ...

...RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, ...

...VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts, Chicago, Illinois. ...

...Tucker, Randolph & Carter, General Commission Merchants, No. 2 Loomis' Building, ...

...WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, Exclusive Commission Merchants, 134 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. ...

...WEBSTER & BAKER, Produce and Commission Merchants, Office 197 Kinzie Street. ...

...SHACKFORD & HOW, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 2 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. ...

...UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission Merchants, 163 South Water Street, Chicago. ...

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...ALLEN VANE & CO., Commission Merchants, ...

...PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., General Commission Merchants, ...

...ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, ...



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# The Press and Tribune.


VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860. NUMBER 64.


## Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

### CLAY'S SPEECH.

We publish, this morning, Cassius M. Clay's great speech delivered at Ottawa. It is one of the finest speeches made during the campaign. It is worthy of a careful perusal by every man. It has the ring of the true metal, and coming as it does from a Southerner, must make a deep impression upon the minds of thousands, whose prejudices would prevent them from listening to anything Seward, Sumner or Chase might say. Republican reader, after you have perused this excellent speech, hand it to your Democratic neighbor.

### NO CAUSE FOR A PANIC.

The News from Texas, which we publish this morning, is a sorry comment upon the whippings, the forcible expulsions, and the summary hangings, which have recently been perpetrated in that State, upon men suspected of not believing that slavery is of divine authority, and that freedom, as an economic system, is to be preferred to involuntary servitude. How many innocent men have fallen victims to the blind fury of a panic-stricken people, and how many more have been scourged, despoiled of their possessions, and driven from their homes, will perhaps never be correctly ascertained. We know, however, that among the first was that venerable and Godly man, Rev. Anthony Beverly, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose only crime was the holding of opinions held in common by all the adherents of that religious body in the free States, and in several of the border slave States; and that among the latter were Messrs. McKinney and Blount, preachers in the Christian (Campbellite) Church, both heretofore Democrats, and not even professing to be anti-slavery men. It is probable that, of all the men of Northern origin who have been murdered or exiled since the beginning of the panic, not one was any more guilty of the crime of inciting a revolt among the slaves, than the three we have named. What incentive can Northern men find in these facts to aid in extending an institution fraught with such terrible consequences into our free Territories? Who will say, in view of them, that he does not care whether slavery is voted up or voted down?

### ALL RIGHT DOWN EAST.

The dispatches from Maine which we publish this morning, confirm the report of yesterday, that the Republicans have made a clean sweep of the Pinetree State, electing all of their Congressmen, and their State ticket, by seventeen to twenty thousand majority. As far as heard from the vote for Governor stands:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washburn, Lincoln and Hamlin | 48,147 |
| Smart, Douglas and Breckinridge | 36,016 |
| Barnes, Bell-everett | 1,240 |
| Lincoln and Hamlin ahead of Douglas and Breckinridge | 12,131 |

In the same towns last year the Republican majority for Governor was 8,816, which shows a gain of 4,315. The Republican majority in the whole State last year was 11,988. It is probable that the Republicans have at least 18,000 majority in the State this year.—In 1856 Hamlin beat Wells, Democrat, and Patten, Know Nothing, 17,881 votes. Nearly all the Know Nothings have, since then, been acting with the Slaveocracy. Washburn's majority is likely to be as large as Hamlin's, —at least larger than any Republican majority since 1856. Douglas made several stump speeches in Maine, and searched the State over for his mamma, but she didn't appear to live so far "down East." Booby Brooks also stumped the State for the Douglas ticket. All the Breckinridge men supported it. Every string was pulled, and the pro-Slavery fusionists were confident of securing three members of Congress, and cutting down the Republican majority for Governor to a five or six thousand. The New York *Herald* of the day of the election is full of this idea, in communications as well as editorals. It announced that the manufacturers and shippers would support the pro-slavery ticket. But somehow they didn't. There are not as many fools and flunkies in Maine as the *Herald* counted on, by considerable. Nine cheers and a tiger for Vice President Hamlin's State. Hip, hip, huzza!

### POLITICAL RECORD OF DOUGLAS.

#### New Beauties and More of 'Em!

The Republican State Central Committee have been induced by the extraordinary demand for their campaign document entitled the "Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question," (50,000 copies having been called for within three weeks after its issue) to order the printing of a third edition, with several new and curious extracts from Mr. Douglas' public harangues. The whole document has been revised and rearranged by the Secretary of the Committee, and the new matter has been inserted in its chronological order. The table of contents of the new edition is as follows:

PART I.—ANTI-SLAVERY.—1. Mr. Douglas endeavors to prohibit slavery in States; 2. *He distinctly asserts the power of Congress to govern the Territories*; 3. He regards the Missouri Compromise as a "Sacred Thing;" 4. He awards the glory of the Missouri Compromise to Henry Clay; 5. He believes it is not unjust to the South to exclude slavery from the Territories; 6. He advocates the "Irrepressible Conflict" and the ultimate extinction of slavery; 7. He believes that Congress may rightfully exclude slaves, banks or ardent spirits from the Territories; 8. Anti-slavery Resolutions in the Illinois Legislature; 10. Mr. Douglas endorses the Resolutions; 11. He thought the Missouri Compromise should have been extended to the Pacific; 12. *He says the people of the Northwest were conscientiously opposed to slavery*; 13. He believes in the "Higher Law;" 14. Slavery in New Mexico—Mr. Douglas' opinions thereon in 1850; 15. The three Nebraska Bills.

PART II.—PRO-SLAVERY.—1. "Popular Sovereignty"—Its exact definition as shown by Mr. Douglas' Record; 2. He votes down Popular Sovereignty; 3. He does it again; 4. He says it is a question for the Supreme Court; 5. What the Supreme Court decided; 6. Points established by the decision; 7. Mr. Douglas endorses the whole decision; 8. He believes that the rights of the people of the Territories are "held in abeyance;" 9. He says that slaves are recognized as "Property" by the Constitution; 10. He says that slaves may be taken to the Territories like other property; 11. What he is obliged to do in the premises; 12. He drops Popular Sovereignty altogether; 13. He goes for Supreme Court Sovereignty; 14. He tells how to carry out Supreme Court Sovereignty; 15. He is utterly opposed to "Squatter Sovereignty;" 16. He repudiates Territorial Sovereignty, also; 17. A question which he will not answer; 18. He endorses the Wickliffe Resolution calling for a Territorial Slave Code; 19. He endeavors to bring Kansas into the Union without having her Constitution submitted to the people; 20. He defends the Border Ruffians of Missouri; 21. He declares the Bogus Legislature of Kansas to have been valid; 22. He says the people of Kansas must be subdued; 23. He thinks Senator Sumner should be "kicked like a dog;" 24. He vindicates David R. Atchison; 25. He thinks Senator Trumbull is a traitor and that all traitors should be hung; 26. He endorses the Lecompton Constitution in advance; 27. He says the Declaration of Independence was not intended to include "all men;" 28. He says Slavery is in accordance with the Rules of Civilization and Christianity; 29. He don't care whether Slavery is voted down or voted up; 30. He urges that Slavery should last forever; 31. *He says if he were a citizen of Louisiana, he would vote for the perpetuation of Slavery*; 32. He thinks Slavery is a mere question of dollars and cents; 33. *He says the Almighty has required the existence of Slavery*; 34. He goes for a Sedition Law; 35. The upshot of John Brown's invasion of Virginia as shown by the majority of the Senate Harper's Ferry Committee; 36. Mr. Douglas justifies Dixon; 37. Jeff. Davis repudiates the Sedition Law; 38. Mr. Douglas tells what "Popular Sovereignty" has done; 39. His last fling at the people of Kansas.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.—1. Unfriendly Legislation; 2. He thinks Congress must determine when Popular Sovereignty shall begin in a Territory; 3. His views of National Parties and National Creeds.

Each caption enumerated above designates a quotation from Mr. Douglas's public speeches, letters or official reports, with the exact reference to date and page, enabling all persons who have access to the records to verify the extracts. Nearly all the references are to the *Congressional Globe*, or the official documents of the Senate. The accuracy of the references may be depended on in every instance.

This document is kept at the Republican State Central Committee Rooms and at the Press and Tribune office. Persons desiring to procure it from us can have their orders filled at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copies | 2 cents. |
| Per dozen | 20 cents. |
| Per hundred | $1.25. |
| Per thousand | 10.00. |

Orders by mail must be accompanied with postage at the rate of one cent for each copy when the number is less than twelve; five cents for twelve copies, and at that rate for any number over twelve.

### ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

#### 30,000 People Present.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

#### Cattle Show—Horse Show, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 12—9 P. M.

The numbers in attendance have largely increased—no less than 30,000 people are already upon the ground. The amphitheatre, seating 8,000, has been crowded during the day. Families and crowds are constantly entering in at the gate, and the spectacle is presented of a constant, ever-pouring stream of numbers tending towards the various buildings.

The election of officers has been the great feature of the day. The delegates formed in council at the President's office and were presided over by President Ellsworth. After discussion and various motions, the President was made the Committee on Credentials. Upon motion of Gen. Singleton, a majority of all the votes cast were declared necessary for election. Upon calling the roll all the delegates were singled out and others were excluded. The names of those gentlemen put in nomination for the office of President were Stephen A. Dunlap of Morgan, Francis B. Holder of Fayette, Wm. H. Van Epps of Lee, J. N. Brown of Sangamon, and Dr. Kile of Edgar.

The result of the informal ballot was—for Dunlap 44, Holden 3, Brown 7, Van Epps 85, Kile 24.

A direct ballot being ordered, Wm. H. Van Epps was declared unanimously elected, on a motion—the vote being for Van Epps 212, Dunlap 80.

For Vice President in the 5th District Gen. J. W. Singleton of Adams; for 6th District J. M. Hill of Cass, A. B. McConnell of Sangamon, and E. B. Hill of Scott, were put in nomination. On the first ballot there was no choice; and A. B. McConnell was elected on second ballot. 7th District, Dr. Winkile was elected by acclamation. 8th District, W. S. Wait of Bond was unanimously elected. 9th District, H. S. Osborn of Perry.

Treasurer, J. W. Bunn of Sangamon and W. M. Mayo of Morgan were put in nomination. Bunn received 107 votes, and Mayo 80. Bunn elected.

For Recording Secretary, O. B. Galusha of Kendall and Capt. Jno. Cook of Sangamon were put in nomination. Mr. Cook was elected.

For Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Reynolds of Dixon and H. D. Emery of Chicago, were re-nominated. Mr. Reynolds was duly elected. Mr. Reynolds is the old incumbent of the office, and has won hosts of friends by his efficient administration during the past year — his general courtesy and business ability.

Mr. Van Epps, the newly elected President, has for a long time made himself favorably and well known for his acknowledged tact, skill and energy. In the hands of these men no doubt can be entertained of the success, prominence, and undoubted character of the Society, and the proper development of the objects really intended for encouragement.

John Cook of Springfield was elected Recording Secretary, and John Bunn of Morgan County again received the indorsement of the Society, being again voted in as Treasurer.

It is but due to the retiring President, Lewis Ellsworth, to express the feeling of the Society towards him on the occasion of his retiring from his present position. Mr. Ellsworth has the satisfaction of having done more work than has ever been before accomplished, and the success of the present Fair may be in a main degree attributed to Mr. Ellsworth's efforts. He has excited no hostilities, and is happy in having called forth by his administration the perfect esteem and heartfelt good wishes of all.

About one o'clock, lowering clouds obstructing the sun and a drizzling rain set in, followed by heavier showers during the afternoon. This occasioned a falling off of the entry receipts, which, for the morning, were $2,500. The receipts during the Fair have now reached the amount of over $7,000. The breaking of clouds to the southwest and the brilliant aurora in the north indicates pleasant weather here to-morrow. The laying of dust by the rain has added to the comfort of the Fair.

THOROUGH BRED CATTLE.

The show of cattle in the ring to-day was a spectacle making one proud of his State. The noble beeves marched around and called for the encomiums of all. The awards of premiums have not yet been furnished.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The horse show has been very fine. Two premiums are for the best matched mares and geldings. Two for the best geldings in light harness. A large number of entries were made in double teams. Twenty-four of single horses—23 in all were in good condition and lively. The plaudits of the amphitheatre followed their movements and the awards of the premiums. The camping ground outside the enclosure has become to a greater extent covered with tents, nearly forty acres being now devoted to this purpose.

The subject for agricultural discussion tonight is the relative value of spring and winter wheat, and the mode of cultivation. If the rain does not hinder, much interest will be elicited.

The general plowing match will take place to-morrow, and Fawke's steam plow will be tested. The machines for the manufacture of sugar will be put in operation and turn out their products.

Prof. J. B. Turner's Corn Cultivator was tested in the fields outside the enclosure, and promises to effect a revolution.

The Fair is now well and fairly settled, and a breathing spell is afforded from the business and hurry of preparation. The contents and product list of the exhibitors in the various departments can hereafter be furnished compactly and without patchwork.

The number of editors and reporters on the ground is very large, gathered from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and New York. The corps meets with every courtesy, and accommodation for information from the officers. A building has been fitted up for their sanctum, the peculiar architectural style of which would hardly recommend it for a permanent office. Its chief use in the present Fair, is in printing, and that which should be awarded worthy; though not entered for exhibition, it perhaps attracts its own share of attention, and is the object of constant and decided notice.

#### Livery Stable Charges.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Four citizens of Milwaukee hired a two-horse conveyance to ride along the lake shore in search of the bodies of lost relatives. They had the use of the vehicle and team six hours, and were charged $7 therefor. A young man who had lost his brother hired a saddle horse for three hours and was charged $3. These rates are said to be double the customary price charged in Milwaukee. To the citizens from there, it seemed like extortion, and some of them complain bitterly. The purpose for which the livery was employed was one that should have escaped exorbitant charges.

And in this connection let me inquire why it is that Chicago livery and hackmen persist in keeping up the inflated charges of 1856? The price of horses and carriages have fallen one-third since then. Hay, oats, and other horse feed, are down one-half. The wages of hostlers have been reduced in similar proportion. Rent of livery stables are hardly half. The cost of personal living is also proportionably less. In short, the whole expense attending the livery and hack business, has come down from 33 to 50 per cent. But has there been a corresponding reduction in charges? An able bodied laborer can be hired a whole day for one dollar. The use of a saddle-horse for an hour is a dollar, one for a span of horses a day, as much is charged as a laborer gets for a fortnight's work, and board and lodge himself. There is neither reason nor rhyme in keeping up such a scale of prices, and a reform should be insisted upon by the PUBLIC.

CORRECTION.—One or two inaccuracies in the letter of Dr. Eddy, published yesterday, escaped notice. The trial of Graber, and Taney's speech in his defense, occurred in Frederic, Maryland, instead of Virginia, as stated, and the Conference broken up by the mob was held in Texas, not in Arkansas.

☞ The fall session of the Lee County Teachers' Association will be at Dixon, October 17, 18, and 19. Preparations are made for an interesting and profitable Institute. Especial attention will be given to drill exercises in various branches of study.

#### Meeting at Geneva.

Hon. I. N. Arnold, of this city, and Judge Plato, of Geneva, will speak at Geneva on Friday (to-morrow) evening.

#### Lovejoy's Appointments.

We are in receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Lovejoy requesting that no more appointments be made for him after that of the 25th inst., at Rushville. If the Central Committee have issued any of later date than the above, it will be understood that Mr. Lovejoy's engagements are of such character that he will not be able to fill them.

#### Alton Election.

There was a spirited scrub race at the municipal election in Alton on Tuesday last. It was the first time for many years that party lines were drawn at a charter election. The Democrats carried Alton at the State election in 1858 by 113 majority, and at this election were confident of getting 300. The Republicans hoped to keep them down to the former figure. The result was, that the Douglas Breckinridge-Bell candidate for Mayor received 77 majority, and the Republicans elected five out of twelve Aldermen. The Republicans will carry Alton at the fall election. They can easily wipe out those 77 votes, whether their opponents fuse or divide.

#### The Credit System.

The *Journal's* complaint on the score of giving credit is not well taken against this paper. In the first place, we believe that the PRESS AND TRIBUNE is not in the habit of copying important news from the *Journal* and crediting the matter to the *Democrat* or *Times*. This is what the St. Louis paper did. In the next place, we guess that the *Journal* has borrowed as much matter from our columns as the PRESS AND TRIBUNE has from its columns. Honors are easy on this score, to say the least; and if we don't complain, it need not. During this campaign the *Journal* has been in the habit of taking the news furnished by our special correspondents, almost daily, and dishing it up as editorial. We have raised no objection to this practice, and only mention it now to remind the *Journal* that its complaint against us is hardly the fair thing. When the *Journal's* mouth and pockets are full of plumbs "pilfered" from our orchard, decency and honor would suggest the propriety of silence on its part.

#### How Douglas Dodged.

In the course of his peregrinations in Maine, Douglas wandered into the town of Augusta, and was seduced into making a speech, in the course of which he became exceedingly obliging. He called on the crowd to ask him any question they pleased. One gentleman taking him at his word, wrote out and handed him the following:

"Sens or Douglas, do you hold, and if elected President of the United States, would you carry out the doctrine, that the people of a Territory, *before it becomes a State*, have the power, under the Federal Constitution, and notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, *to prohibit or exclude Slavery therefrom?*"

This was bringing Mr. Douglas's boasted doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty and self-government" to a practical test. What, Democratic reader, do you suppose was the answer of your idol? We will tell you. He *dodged the question*—refused to reply, and branched off on negro equality, and Abolitionism! What do you think of such cowardly skulking? Your man Douglas dare not say he is in favor of the very doctrine which he fooled you into supposing constituted "my great principle."

## THE CITY.

#### Auction Sales this Morning.

Auction sale this morning at 9½ o'clock of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Trade sale of Clocks and Stationery at 9½ o'clock at No. 43 Lake street, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

VERY KIND.—Some few days since Mrs. Louisa Frey had $560 in gold stolen from her. On Tuesday she found the belt which contained the gold put back into her trunk, with $300 of the money—rather more than half—the thief probably retaining the balance for his trouble.

SPRUNG A LEAK.—The bark Louisa of St. Catherines, which left this port early this week, with a cargo of wheat, was off Milwaukee on Tuesday, with signals of distress flying. She was towed into that port at night, leaking badly, and was yesterday discharging her cargo at an elevator, in order to repair.

THE MURDERERS.—On Tuesday in the Circuit Court, the murderers McEnroe and Hageman were arraigned, and the indictments against them read. Hageman plead not guilty, and his trial was set down for Tuesday next. A plea of guilty was entered for McEnroe, and his trial will follow Hageman's. He was very wild and noisy in the court room.

HORSE SHOW IN JANESVILLE.—At the Fair held at Janesville last week, the Chicago horse Chieftain won the three principal prizes. The two hundred dollar prize was won by him, beating Wabash Chief and Belle of Chicago; time 2:42, 2:42. He was likewise a winner of the double team race and the tandem prize. There was a heavy rain during the week, which made the track very muddy.

THE STATE JOURNAL.—This paper, a thorough Republican journal published daily at Springfield, the capital of the State, will be supplied free of postage to Chicago subscribers, by McNally & Co., for one dollar for the campaign. It arrives every evening at 8½ o'clock. McNally & Co., are also ready to supply Lincoln medals, badges, or any other campaign articles at very low prices.

MR. BERTEAU'S SCHOOL.—It will be seen with pleasure in our advertising columns that Mr. Berteau's French and English school for young ladies, in Cass street, corner of Erie, will, contrary to rumors which are circulating, be re-opened on the 20th instant. We have often heard parents, whose daughters have attended this institution, speak of it in the highest terms as combining with a thorough course in the English studies, advantages unrivalled in this city for learning the French language. We cheerfully call the attention of our readers to Mr. Berteau's advertisement, which announces a reduction in prices, and other matters important for parents to know.

BRIG CAPSIZED ON THE LAKE.—We learn from a gentleman who was a passenger up the lake from Green Bay, in the brig Powhatan, that about 2 P. M. of Tuesday, while they were about five miles this side of Milwaukee, the wind being northward, they saw a brig with a black hull with a signal of distress flying standing in towards the shore. She crossed the bows of the Powhatan about two miles off and with the intention it is thought of running ashore. She put about, however, and headed to the eastward, and instantly on doing so, rolled over. A large propeller bound north was seen to go to her assistance, and the Powhatan kept on her course. Nothing further is known.

LATER.—Since writing the above, we learn that the vessel was the topsail schooner Champion of Chicago, engaged in the lumber trade. She was light at the time of the accident. The captain and crew, eight in number, were all taken off by the propeller Plymouth and landed at Milwaukee.

POLICE MATTERS.—In the Police Court yesterday Peter McGraw, Jas. Exnor, John Sennott, Mary Ann Van Duzen, and Kate O'Hara were charged with conspiracy to reduce to prostitution a little girl of eleven years, named Anna Hannon, whose mother resides at the corner of Harrison and Beach streets. The girl was found on Tuesday night by the officers at a famous and infamous house on Wells street, between Quincy and Adams, and delivered to her mother. The parties arrested are all notorious characters. The case was continued until to-day, and the prisoners required to give bail in $500 for appearance. McGraw and Exnor found surety, but Sennott and the women were committed.

Mary Perry, who resides at 75 Van Buren street, was charged with stealing dresses, linen, towels, etc., from Hattie Henry, at No. 134 Polk street, and committed for want of bail in $300.

Jas. Reed, Jas. Stevens, and Jas. Foster, being anxious to "raise the wind," on Saturday night represented themselves as policemen, and proceeded to arrest two sailors, Jas. Campbell and Hugh McKinzie, who at the time were rather drunk. Having taken them in charge, they conducted them to a dark alley on North Kinzie street, and very coolly rifled their pockets—obtaining a pocket knife, comb and about $4 in money. They then left them, and proceeded to get themselves drunk—during which operation they were arrested. They were held to bail in $500 each.

### THE LADY ELGIN CALAMITY.

#### The Inquests of the Coroner's Jury.

#### FURTHER RECOVERY OF BODIES.

#### Examination as to the Cause of the Disaster.

#### TESTIMONY OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE AUGUSTA.

The Coroner's Jury came in session yesterday at 9 P. M. at the Court House, to resume their mournful duties over the ill fated victims of the late calamity. The scenes throughout the day were of the most sad and affecting nature. The eager crowd of mourners watching and waiting in the hope that each fresh arrival from the shore would bring them their own dead.

Fifteen bodies were recovered yesterday and inquests on the same held as follows:

No. 35. Thomas Fitzpatrick, 19 years of age, who was in charge of Bigh's cattle on board the boat; identified by his father, James Fitzpatrick, of Willow Springs, Ill.

No. 19. Heretofore unknown, was identified this morning, by Jacob Cook, of Fond du Lac, as Eliza Ann Cook, of Stockbridge, Wis., who had been on a visit to Canada, and at the time of the accident was returning home. Trunk delivered to Jacob Cook.

No. 36. Jeremiah Thomas, (colored) second cook of the Lady Elgin, identified by Lewis Douglas. Lived in Chicago, and leaves a wife and two children.

No. 37. Christian Nickel, of Milwaukee, identified by Adam Just, of that city; 40 years of age; shoemaker; wife and three children.

No. 38. Unknown woman; five feet four inches high; dark hair; full face; blue eyes; teeth regular; black moline dress with white spots; white dimity skirt; white chemise; black cotton belt; evidently a laboring woman.

No. 39. Unknown boy, found by officer Tenbroeck, between the Cemetery and Lake View; about eight years of age; brown hair; full round face; light pants buttoned on a short white linen jacket; muslin shirt; under flannel shirt.

No. 40. Amelia Ledden, of Milwaukee, identified by Thomas Ledden, her father; 24 years of age; unmarried.

No. 41. Francis McCormick, one of the City Council of Milwaukee; 25 years of age; no family; body found about a mile north of Lake View House; gold watch, ring and $32 or $33 found on the body.

No. 42. Unknown girl, about 16 years of age; very light hair; full face; large, irregular teeth; light complexion; calico dress with red and purple colors.

No. 43. Mrs. Sarah McManus, wife of James McManus, of Milwaukee, and sister of Ann McGee, one of the lost. She was with her husband and nine or ten others on a raft, only one of whom, Mr. McManus, reached the shore.

No. 44. Elias Diehl. Recognised as the carpenter of the Lady Elgin. Had been employed on board during this season.

No. 45. Henry Schneider, of Milwaukee. Leaves a wife and child. Had been in the employ of W. L. Pearce, of the Adams House.

No. 46. Unknown; believed to be Mrs. Ellis, of Milwaukee, at first reported saved, but since known to be lost.

No. 47. Unknown man; large and muscular; believed to be an Irish man.

No. 33. Unknown man. Had on two Catholic crosses; dressed in white shirt, dark checked Cassimere pants.

Yesterday the Board of Supervisors of this county, now in session, passed an order authorizing Sheriff Gray to procure the services of twenty additional special deputies to aid in the work of watching the shore and recovering property and bodies. Probably to-day will add numbers to the list of bodies recovered.

A despatch from Waukegan states that the body of a boy five or six years of age was picked up by the propeller Ogontz. It will be brought to this city to-day for identification and inquest.

The following have been found on the shore: Child's cotton night dress, white; do pink, do apron; man's cotton shirt with marseilles bosom; do with linen bosom; do shirt marked "J. W. Horner;" child's black silk cape with lace border, lined with pink cotton; child's cotton under shirt, white; pocket handkerchief marked John A. Walker.

Names are continually being brought in of persons lost, not previously reported: John Loutz, wife and three children, were moving from Chicago to Milwaukee. The wife saved, husband and three children lost. He was a butcher. Their little all was on board the steamer, and the childless widow is left penniless.

Ellen Sullivan, whose mother lives on the North Side, was also on board. She was accompanying Eviston and his wife on a visit to Milwaukee.

Mr. A. M. Prince is one of the lost. He was aged about 30 years; was about 5 feet 10 inches high; sandy complexion; a little light colored hair; no whiskers; black coat and pants, and white vest; gold chain and silver watch, English patent lever. If found, send for S. L. Brown, 47 and 49 State street, up stairs.

Charles Jotham, formerly the bar-keeper at the Rio Grande Hotel, in this city, was upon the Lady Elgin, and is among the lost. His parents reside in Dubuque, Iowa, and he was well known in Chicago.

Godfrey P. L. Hipelius, aged 21 years, cigar maker at Hobart's, Milwaukee, was also among the lost. He has a sister in Freeport, Illinois, a sister in Ashtabula, Ohio, and a brother, who is a minister, in Atchison, Kansas. He formerly lived in Buffalo, N. Y., where he still has relatives and friends.

In relation to the arrest of P. W. Thomas and Charles Russell of Evanston, it should be stated that they have been discharged, no evidence having been found that they robbed the trunk of Mr. Lacey. It is but just to add that the previous character of both gentlemen, went far to disarm suspicion against them.

Messrs. J. G. Parkhurst, Ex-Gov. Coe, A. Chandler, R. F. Mockridge and H. Robinson of Coldwater, Mich., (the home of Capt. Wilson,) and who were sent here as a Committee to receive and bear home his remains, returned last evening to Coldwater. If the body of the lamented officer is recovered it will be sent at once to Coldwater. It is very properly and generally in discussion here that our own citizens make arrangements suitably to receive and send forward Capt. Wilson's remains.

CAPTAIN DARIUS N. MALOTT'S TESTIMONY.

I reside in Mercy township, county of Essex, Canada; have been sailing ten years, two years and a half on salt water; took command of the Augusta week before last, in the St. Clair river; knew no one on board but my brother who shipped in Detroit; we had six men before the mast; the second mate's watch it was at the time of the collision but all hands were on deck then; had been upon deck until 12, expecting a change of wind, as clouds were running from S. W., the wind being N. E.; got up at 1 o'clock and went on deck, found weather the same; the second mate was by the wheel, not at the wheel; went below again and lay until four bells was struck (2 o'clock), but did not go to sleep; went up again; it was clear overhead, but clouds all about the horizon; said to second mate "there is less wind;" he said there was but it was steady: wind N. E.; told him to loose and set main gaff topsail; he did so; then had all sails set; it was about two o'clock by vessel's clock which I found here was 1½ hours ahead of Chicago time; then went below, laid down; took off some of my clothes; can't say how long I laid but was asleep; heard the 2d mate coming down; it struck me he was coming to call the first mate, but he came and rapped on my door and said it looked squally; just then felt the squall strike the vessel; I went up and she was lying on her beam ends; sung out to let go foresail and mainsail by the run; both gaff topsail and foretopmast staysail were clewed up when I came on deck; everything was let go by the run; I made for the weather main rigging, heard the jibs shaking; did not know they were hauling the jibs down, but ran forward, they had just got the jibs down but the fore stay sail; I had given no orders to lower the jibs, only foresail and mainsail; I then ordered them to the mainsail and to leave the others; when I first got forward saw the steamer's lights, a red and white light on our lee bow; had not heard from any one that there was a light; I only saw it when I got forward so I could see to leeward, which the sail hid before. The mate says he heard a man sing out, "A light," but I did not hear it; no one said anything to me about a light; don't remember saying anything to either of the mates about a light; it could not have been more than five minutes from the time I came on deck before the collision took place, judging from what was done; when I was on deck before I saw no light.

When I saw the light I looked to see that our light was right, saw it was right; when called to the man at the wheel "hard up," and got in the mainsail; my first order when I first came on deck was the helm "hard up," he sung out that it was hard up; the wind was about N. N. W.; the man at the wheel says that from the time I came up until the collision the schooner never altered her course at all; my opinion at the time was that we struck the steamer at right angles and abaft the wheel; I first supposed the steamer to be sailing just as we were, but in a moment I saw she was crossing our bows; I stood there until I saw we should probably collide with the steamer, and then fearing if we struck our masts would go over our bows, I went aft to get clear of the main-mast; my orders throughout were to lower the main-sail and keep the helm hard up; as soon as we struck, the steamer slewed our head to the wind, and as soon as we came head to wind I ordered the sails all down; when we struck there was half the foresail and perhaps a third of the main-sail and fore stay-sail up; as soon as the sails were in, I ordered them to clear away an anchor to let go; the mate told me the big anchor was jammed under the windlass so we could not get it clear; then told him to clear away the small anchor, and send the steward into the forecastle to see if she was making water; the mate sung out the anchor was ready; I told him to hold on to his anchor; The steward said she was not making any water, and I told the mate not to let go his anchor; I then ordered to hoist the fore staysail and get her before the wind again; put the helm hard up; as soon as we struck the steamer and got clear, I ordered the helm "hard down" to get her into the wind, when I found she was not leaking, ordered helm hard up; she still lay in the trough of the sea, and did not pay off; I had part of the wreck that was dragging forward, cut away; she still would not pay off; ordered the mate to put two reefs in the foresail and hoist that up; he hoisted it up a little in order to reef it, and she began to pay off; we got her before the wind; stopped him from hoisting any more; got her more round heading S. W.; did not know how far off we were, but it was my object to get close in shore, expecting a change of wind; had been running out for three quarters of an hour before we could get her round after the steamer struck; stood in S. W. until I got into 7 fathoms water; then stood on S. S. E. until I got into Chicago.

I never saw or heard any person on the steamer; heard no whistle or bell; heard no one of our men call to steamer, but afterward heard one of them swearing at the steamer for not answering his hail; one of them, John Brown, I believe, attempted to get down the boat, as he thought the vessel was sinking; the purpose of my order before the collision was to get the vessel before the wind; the steamer's course was N. N. W., our course being S. E.; my purpose in my order after I saw the steamer's light was to get clear of her; gave no order to hoist sail; if the vessels had struck sideways they would have glanced off without doing damage; I supposed the steamer would go across our bows clear until about half a minute before she struck; did not know what damage we had done to the steamer, but supposed we had carried away a part of her upperworks; I supposed the jib-boom going through the state-rooms might kill some one; some pieces of dishes and fragments of steamer came on our deck; all our head-gear was carried away; did not know how much of our bow went into the steamer; cannot find any marks on our bow to indicate how far she passed into the steamer; could have brought our vessel to anchor in three minutes if there had been a bottom; don't know the length of the chain; don't know the depth of water there.

Can't say how fast our vessel was going; she was on her beam ends; might have been going ten miles an hour; not much sea at the time of the collision; it was raining very hard, which would tend to keep the sea down; the sea rose very fast after the squall; first learned the Elgin was sunk, from Mr. Avery, on the dock when we got in; heard it first then; do not talk with my men; none of them said anything to me about the accident; the vessel was in the trough of the sea, the wind abaft the beam; I tried hard to get her before the wind; we were perhaps two or three miles into the lake after the collision before we came into the wind.

The shock was very heavy and stopped the vessel dead. If they had not hauled down the jib the vessel might have answered the weather helm. The rain came down so violently that I thought it was hail. One could not face to windward, it was so violent. Did not see any cabin lights at all. When the vessels lay side by side I was standing abaft the main rigging on the weather side. From the time I first saw the lights until we struck, it might have been three minutes. Had I found the vessel was leaking I should have dropped the anchor. I expected the vessel would lose a mast when she came head to the wind.

In my protest, made since I came into port, which differs a little from this, it was said she was kept steady on her course, and she was, but we were trying all we could to do to get her off the course. When I saw the light of the steamer first I thought she would cross our bows, the next moment I saw she would not. Have not seen the mates, either of them, since yesterday morning. Never said to any one on the tug that brought us in, that we "run into an old scow up the lake and knocked off some of our gingerbread work." There was nothing said about lowering a boat on account of the steamer; it was for ourselves, believing we were filling with water. Took the men up to hear the protest read. I supposed from what I had seen that the vessel steered well enough, but both the mates said she did not. No vessel would answer her helm when lying over as she was. My opinion is the vessel would have obeyed her helm better if the jib had not been hauled down; don't know that we should have cleared the steamer; the light on the "sampson post" can be seen ordinarily from half to three-quarters of a mile; it is just the same as the steamer's bright lights; these can be seen further than the red and green ones. don't think the steamer could have seen our lights more than a mile; don't think our vessel was in the trough of the sea six minutes before I saw the steamer; don't suppose the vessel was unmanageable more than six minutes before we struck; it was the duty of the lookout if he saw a light to report it to the officer on watch, and the latter's duty to keep steady on his course; if a lookout should see the light of the steamer and not report it, in my opinion the vessel is responsible for any accident resulting;

At the time of the collision I supposed that the lookout on the Elgin was under shelter from the squall and did not see us at all; that was my view then; there were expressions used among my men, condemning the steamer for running away and leaving us in that condition; consider our lookout a competent sailor; he is a salt water sailor; it is a remarkable fact that we cannot get one salt water sailor in ten to make a good wheelsman.

I should regard the law requiring sailing vessels to keep on their course in meeting a steamer, unless I saw a collision was inevitable; then I should do anything to avoid a collision. I do not think our laws regulating lights on these lakes are competent. They give no clue as to how a vessel is heading. The lookout on the Elgin would naturally suppose from our bright light that we were not in the trough of the sea, but bound for Chicago, and that the Elgin would pass us.

Since I came in port, other Captains who were out, among them Captain Green, of the brig Saxon, state that the squall came up in ten minutes. I thought when I first came on deck that my second mate had not been doing his duty, in not calling me sooner. It depends on what the weather was. I can only judge from what they say.

*City Marshal Larsen, sworn.*—Went down to the schooner Augusta on the morning of the collision; saw Capt. Malott; asked him if he was the captain of the schooner; he said he was; asked him if he was able to save anybody; he said no one came on board; asked him how long he staid by the Elgin; he said about half an hour; that he saw the Elgin about fifteen minutes before they struck her.

The following with reference to Col. F. A. Lumsden, who was with his family among the lost, we find in the New York *Tribune*:

Mr. Lumsden was a native of North Carolina, and at the time of his death was between fifty and fifty-five years of age. He went to New Orleans about thirty years ago, where he followed his profession as a practical printer; he subsequently formed a business co partnership with C. W. Kendall, and established the New Orleans *Picayune*, which paper is recognized as one of the leading journal of the Southern States. Mr. Lumsden's connection with the *Picayune* continued uninterrupted from the day of its establishment until his decease; the exceptions being short pleasure trips into the interior of the country, and similar to that on which he met his untimely death. Mr. Lumsden had an amiable wife, and a son fourteen years of age, both of whom, it is feared, were with him at the time of his death, and shared the fate of the husband and father. During the last few years Mr. Lumsden's participation in the direction of the *Picayune* has been somewhat limited by a change in the title of the firm and a re-arrangement of its executive department, the chief duty devolving on Mr. Holbrook, its managing partner.

We find in the Cincinnati papers the following notice of the Garth family from Paris, Ky., all of whom perished by the Lady Elgin disaster:

Wm. Garth, Esq., of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who, with his wife and his two sisters, is numbered among the lost of the Lady Elgin, deserves more than a passing notice. For several years he occupied, with much benefit to the institution, and with great credit to himself, the mathematical chair at Georgetown College. Endowed with a competent fortune, and combining a thorough knowledge of agricultural science, with a practical skill attained by few, he settled on a farm near Paris, where he resided until the fatal journey was undertaken, beloved by his friends and recognized by all as a judicious counsellor, an upright and benevolent man and patriotic citizen. Modest in the extreme, none but himself were unconscious of his merits. He had not passed the meridian of life when, with his companion and two sisters just arrived at early womanhood, he was called away.

Mrs. Garth was an Eastern lady—formerly a teacher in the Georgetown Female College, and of fine personal appearance and accomplished manners.

Miss Amanda and Anna Garth were half sisters to Mr. Wm. Garth, highly educated and accomplished young ladies, the latter remarkable for her rare personal beauty and loveliness of character. They leave a widowed mother, two sisters and a brother to mourn their sad and untimely loss.

The remains of residents of Milwaukee, as far as identified, are suitably coffined and sent to that city. Last evening the Chicago City Band turned out to escort to the depot the remains of the unfortunate Christian Nickle, late leader of the City Band of Milwaukee.

BRYAN HALL.—This truly fine Hall will be opened on Monday evening next by a grand instrumental and vocal concert. A Dedicatory Poem by Benjamin F. Taylor will also be read.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association will take notice, that in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Stansell, a gentleman connected with the late Herbert Ingraham, Esq., the removal of the remains of our distinguished countryman is postponed until further notice.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FESTIVAL.—The *Medical Investigator* has the following concerning the forthcoming Festival in aid of the Homœopathic Dispensary in this city:

The thousand-and one ladies who never fail in whatever they undertake, have engaged the *Metropolitan*—the old *Faneuil Hall* of the North-West—as the place for holding the Festival Reunions in aid of the Homœopathic Dispensary.

All interested are hereby informed that *strangers from abroad, who visit Chicago to attend and take part in this Fair, will be furnished with homes among our citizens*, by a competent Committee having the matter in charge. The Fair is to open on the first Tuesday in October, and to hold during the remainder of the week.

Dr. Geo. Barrows and the friends of Homœopathy in Taunton, Mass., have presented to the Committee of Arrangements for the above Fair a *splendid and complete Silver Tea Sett*, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Reed & Barton, of that city.

The friends in Boston are at work for us, also; ditto Providence, and other neighboring cities. The most encouraging letters have been received from both East and West. A grand good time is anticipated.

Every one who peruses these items should be a committee of one to procure contributions to this benevolent object.

LITERARY.—The subjoined is an accurate (as far as type can make it—nothing but the camera could ever reproduce aught half so uncouth, so hieroglyphical, so angular, and so mystical as the original) representation of the address of a letter received at the Chicago post office yesterday morning:

"Mr James ——
Mohoise Sough t
Meigken Mciken
County"

Isaac keeps a corps of "blind clerks," as they are termed, on the *non lucus* principle. All of them lineally descended from Champollyon, Niebuhr and Gliddon, but this address stumped them, till one of the number, who has been recently "cramming" in the "*Phaynecian*" alphabet from the New Encyclopædia, fortunately bethought him of his late studies, and instantly read the legend:

Mr. James ——,
South Macon,
Macon Co.,
Illinois.

Some of the specimens of orthography we saw in the "Nondescript" box should be forwarded to D'Israeli, for his revised edition of the "Curiosities of Literature;" as instance: *Sent Poll*, for St. Paul; *Whynonah*, for Winona; *Tommy Roor*, for Tamaroa.

Now, fetch on your pesughphtheighteaux!

BENEFIT.—Mozart's Requiem is announced to be performed to-night at the Church of the Holy name on the North Side, for the benefit of Miss Emeline Garthe, the distinguished vocalist. An orchestra composed of thirty-five of our best musicians has been in daily rehearsal for a week past. The performance will be under the direction of Hans Balatka, Director of the Milwaukee Musical Society, and who we are informed will remain among us to form a new Philharmonic Society, combining orchestra and chorus, to perform Mozart's and Beethoven's Symphonies, as well as the choruses from Palestina down to Richard Wagner. It is well known that to Mr. Balatka's exertions the fame of Milwaukee as a musical city is chiefly due, and his acquisition as a musical director would therefore be in itself a success, if the general participation of all lovers of music is secured.

#### Reception of Hon. William H. Seward.

At a meeting of the General Reception Committee last evening, the following sub-committees were appointed:

*Committee to make arrangements with Railroads*—Samuel Hoard, Wm. Bross, L. Lamperts.

*Committee to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Wide-Awakes*—John A. Bross, G. I. Waterman, C. W. Barker, E. Klokke.

*Committee of Invitation*—A. Harvey, C. L. Wilson, J. N. Hendricks.

*Finance Committee*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ward—L. C. P. Freer. | | 6 Ward—J. B. Culver. | |
| 2d " H. N. Snyder. | | 7 " E. Anthony. | |
| 3d " C. DeWolf. | | 8 " C. J. Wicker. | |
| 4 " John Raber. | | 9 " E. Rawson. | |
| 5 " Sol. Wilson. | | 10 " H. B. Bogue. | |

*Chief Marshal*—Geo. W. Gage.

The Finance Committee will meet at the office of L. C. P. Freer, No. 51 South Clark street, Thursday evening at 7½ P. M.

Committee adjourned to meet on Thursday evening of next week, at 7½ o'clock, at parlor No. 1, Tremont House.

JOHN WENTWORTH, Chairman.

JOHN C. MILLER, Sec'y.

GRAND RALLY AT THE WIGWAM ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.—The Hon. Richard Yates, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, have been invited to address the people. Let their coming be greeted by the Republicans of Chicago in a manner that shall not discredit us. Republican Clubs, Wide Awakes, Rangers, turn out. By order of the Campaign Committee.

JULIUS WHITE, Chairman.

NORTH SIDE.—There will be a meeting of the North Chicago Republican Club at Headquarters, 147 North Clark street, this evening, Thursday, Sept. 13th. Able speakers will address the meeting. All are invited.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.

JOHN ATWATER, Secretary.

LINCOLN RANGERS.—There will be a meeting of the Company this (Thursday) evening, at half past seven o'clock.

CHAS. W. BARKER, Commandant.

WM. H. MURRAY, Secretary.

ANOTHER WIDE AWAKE CLUB FOR THE SOUTH SIDE!—Centralites, Attention! The members of the Central Wide Awake Club of Chicago, are requested to meet at the old Republican Head Quarters, corner of Randolph and Wells, at 7.30 this evening, for the election of officers and such other business as may arise. Centralites, be vigilant, be prompt.

SOUTHERN WIDE AWAKE CLUB.—This Club was organized last evening by the adoption of Constitution and the election of a portion of the officers. F. D. Owen was elected President; Joel Gurley, 1st Vice President; —— Schroeder, 2d Vice President; C. M. Culbertson, Secretary, and Wm. H. Rice, Treasurer. The officers of the military department of the Club will be elected on Thursday evening, Sept. 13th, 1860, at Uhlich's Hotel at 8 o'clock, at which time and place all Republicans are invited to attend. About 60 members subscribed to the Constitution last evening. There will be a drill of the Company immediately after the election of the officers. Uniforms will be provided for new members. Frank Blair of St. Louis, will be here on Saturday evening next, and we hope to have a large turn out on that occasion. German Republicans particularly requested to be present at the next meeting and assist in the election of officers. Come one, come all.

Per order of the President.

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—The members of the different Masonic bodies of this city, are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the recovery of the bodies of our brethren who were lost on the Lady Elgin, and the return of the same to their friends.

JOHN C. MILLER,
Of Oriental Lodge, and Foreman of Coroner's Jury.

☞ The members of Houston Lodge No. 32 I. O. of G. T., will dedicate their new Hall on the north east corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, this evening. A general attendance is requested.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Shell fish, Clams and Oysters, in every style; Crabs, salt water fish constantly on hand. Game of all varieties in its season. Bill of fare at New York prices. Mercantile Dining Rooms at 58 Dearborn street. sel3-3t

MASONIC NOTICE.—At a stated communication of Garden City Lodge No. 141 A. F. and A. M., held at Masonic Temple, September 12th, 1860, On motion the following brethren were appointed a Committee for the purpose of rendering assistance to brethren of other jurisdictions who may have been so unfortunate as to lose some of their members by the recent fatal calamity to the steamer Lady Elgin.

F. HUDSON, 41 Quincy street.
A. WOLCOTT, City Surveyor's office.
A. B. C. HANEMAN, 130 Kinzie street.

☞ When you drop a letter in the Post Office, don't forget to drop your old clothes in Cook & McLain's, next door, where they clean and repair rusty garments, making them look equally as well as when new.

C. H. SCRIVEN.

Geo. W. Stevens & Co., 96 Lake street, have on hand a large and most beautiful stock of jewelry, fine watches, silver ware, &c., to which they invite the especial attention of the public. Ladies are requested to call and examine their many new and beautiful styles of bracelets, ear rings, coral, lava, cameos, and other rare fancy goods, &c. sel2-3t

☞ T. G. Smith & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cock manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices, 228 Washington street. sel1-12t

☞ All kinds of lamps altered to burn kerosene or coal oil, at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 133 Clark street. sel0-6t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. sel-1y

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 22 State street. sel3-2t

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR Sheriff of Cook County, subject to the nomination of the Republican Party. WILLIAM BUTTS.


## New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

PIANO WANTED.—A good second-hand Piano wanted, for which cash will be paid. Any one having a good one to dispose of at a low rate may address "J. R.," Post Office Box 1680.

DISSOLVED.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] and Edwin [illegible], under firm name of Cornell & Co., is this day dissolved. Chicago, Sept. 12th, 1860.

TO RENT—$9 per Month.—A new two story house, eight rooms, cistern, large yard, &c., situated on Park avenue, near Robey street, West Side. Apply to B. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 60 Wells street.

FOUND—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 11th, on Kinzie street, a Silver Hunting Case Watch. The owner can have the same by calling at this office, identifying, &c.

$10,000 TO $15,000 in Cash will be invested in a safe and profitable business. The capitalist to be secured, and the advertiser to become an active partner. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box 730.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store in a desirable location, and doing a good business. For particulars address Post Office Box 535, with full name.

A GOOD BARGAIN. Seven Lots for $1,600 Cash. These lots are situated on the corner of Larrabee and Willow streets, near the Newberry School Building. They are 25x120 feet to an alley each, all fenced, &c. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Office No. 5, corner Clark and Randolph streets, opposite the Sherman House.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. $5,500 worth of Boots and Shoes AND HATS AND CAPS. About half of each, for sale low for cash, or exchange for real estate. Apply to "S.," Box 1433, Chicago P. O.

PRESSED HAY. The undersigned having taken the Hay Pressing Establishment formerly occupied by J. McCaffery, is prepared to furnish a limited quantity of choice Hay for the fall trade at reasonable rates. Those in want of Hay are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN RIORDON.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. The Large and Elegant Side Wheel Steamer Planet, Will fill the place of the LADY ELGIN between Chicago and Ports on Lake Superior, leaving the several ports and places as per Lady Elgin's advertisements, cards and circulars, commencing from Chicago TUESDAY EVENING, September 18th, at 8 o'clock, from foot of Lasalle street. A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND GRAIN CLEANERS FOR SALE. Child's Patent separators and Cleaners at a bargain, suitable for Flour Mills or Warehouses. Same as are in use in Sturges & Buckingham's Elevators. Apply to GALEN EASTMAN, West Water street, between Washington and Randolph streets.

HOUSE AND LOT!—HOUSE AND LOT!—The advertiser is desirous of purchasing a House and forty or fifty feet of Ground within two or three miles of the Court-house, and contiguous to Horse Railways. Will pay part cash, part in merchandise and likewise in real estate here or elsewhere, or will assume the payment of a small encumbrance. Address Box 339, giving location of property and where party can be seen.

$800 OR $1,000 WANTED for three or five years, for which security on improved city real estate will be given. Address Post Office Box 3820.

WANTED—A young man, for merly of New York City, and for four years first clerk on Hudson River Steamer, between New York and Albany, is desirous of forming an engagement with some house, (wholesale or retail grocery preferred.) Has had experience in both branches of business, and can give satisfactory references both as to character as well as business capacity. Address "F. S. E." Post Office Box 735.

AUCTION SALE.—The Cast off Material FROM MECHANICS' FAIR, Will be sold TO-DAY at the Wigwam at Public Auction. JAS. HOLLINGSWORTH, Supt.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND TEACHERS. Booksellers, Merchants and Teachers are invited to examine my stock of School and College Text Books, consisting in part of the following popular series: Parker & Watson's Readers, Hilliard's Readers, McGuffey's Old and New Readers, Sanders' Old and New Readers, Stoddard's Arithmetics, Ray's Mathematics, Davies', Greene's, Robinson's, Mitchell's Series of Geographies, Monteith and McNally's Geographies, Warren's Geographies, Anthon's Classical Series, Andrews', Bullion's, Crosby's Greek, Interlinear Classical Series, Ollendorf's French and German Series, Fasquelle's French Series, Woodbury's German Series. And all other Books used in the West. I have in store, and am constantly receiving, the finest stock of Papers and Envelopes ever offered to the Western Trade. My stock of STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY is varied and complete. All of which I will sell at very low prices for cash or approved credit. W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, No. 148 Lake street, Chicago.

SHEFFIELD NURSERIES, Chicago, Ill. EVERGREENS PLANTED AND WARRANTED. I am receiving orders for the following Evergreens, to be planted during this last month, and to be warranted to live: 30,000 AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ ... 10,000 NORWAY SPRUCE ... 2,000 WEYMOUTH OR WHITE PINE ... 5,000 AMERICAN BALSAM FIR SPRUCE ... They are offered at the low prices named to clear the ground they are on, which is wanted for other purposes. Orders will be filled in rotation as received. Written warrantees will be given in all cases where required. MARTIN LEWIS, Sheffield Nursery, Chicago, Ill. All kinds of Deciduous or Forest Trees planted and warranted in season. Persons buying them planted down now instead of waiting till spring, will save the trouble of having their places ornamented the coming winter without any additional cost.

THEODORE PARKER.—Miss MARGARET FOLEY'S CABINET BUST OF THEODORE PARKER. PRICE, THREE DOLLARS. For sale by ALBERT D. GUILD, 173 South Clark st.

"GET THE BEST." Thomson's Celebrated SKIRTS. Novelties for Autumn, 1860. THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE. " CONSTITUTION. " SOUTHERN QUEEN. " FAIRY. " PARISIAN TRAIN. " ZEPHYR. Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere. The Best is the Cheapest. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO., 326 Broadway, New York.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S Choice Job Printing ESTABLISHMENT. BILL HEADS at low prices. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street. CIRCULARS, in tasty style. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street. BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap. JONES PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street. LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Stationers and Blank Manufacturers. 122 Lake street.

WALL PAPER For the Fall Trade. Paper Hangings, DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c., At Greatly Reduced Prices. ☞ The Trade Supplied at Manufacturer's Prices. E. G. L. FAXON, NO. 70 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 70.

CHICAGO FIRE WORK MANUFACTORY. WM. M. HOYT, 59 Lake Street, AGENT FOR WM. HUTTLE, Manufacturer of Fire Works, (North Dearborn street, near Division.) I am now manufacturing a general assortment of Fire Works, which I warrant in quality to be equal to the best. Parties wishing to purchase will please call upon WM. M. HOYT, my authorized Agent, who I have instructed to fill all orders at very low prices. ... WM. M. HOYT, 59 Lake street.

## Amusements.

GRAND DEDICATION CONCERT —IN— BRYAN HALL, ON Monday Night, Sept. 17th, 1860.

DEDICATORY ODE By Benj. F. Taylor, Esq.

The Brilliant Overture to Max Robespierre, SYMPHONY, BY MOZART, And Finale from the Opera of Euryanthe, Will be performed by A FULL ORCHESTRA, under leadership of Hans Balatka, LEADER OF MILWAUKEE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The oldest Musical Artists of the city will take part in the Concert, embracing Mrs. EMMA G. BOSTWICK, Mons. DUPASSIO, LOUIS STAAB, HENRY DeCLERQUE, &c., &c. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at precisely 7¾ P. M. Tickets to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the Office in Bryan Hall, on Saturday and Monday next. Admittance to all parts of the Hall, Fifty Cents. ☞ The Lower Hall is rented on the same occasion for a Festival by the Ladies of the Westminster Church.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00. ... Last night but two this season of the talented Child Artist MARY McVICKER. THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13th, second and last night of the beautiful drama of THE BRIGAND'S SON. Fortunate Falcone, the Brigand Boy ... Mary McVicker. Last night of the favorite Comedy of THE SPOILED CHILD. Little Pickle ... Mary McVicker. With three Songs and a Sailor's Hornpipe. The performance will commence with the new farce of the FITZSMYTHE, OF FITZSMYTHE HALL. Friday Night, BENEFIT OF MARY McVICKER, when she will appear as HAMLET, and also Chant the Marseilles Hymn in the French language. Seats can now be secured.

GRAND BALL —AT THE— ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL, Hamilton, IN HONOR OF His Royal Highness, —THE— PRINCE OF WALES, ON Wednesday Evening, Sept. 19th.

A MAGNIFICENT BALL ROOM IS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

STEWARDS: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR. Hon Sir Allan N. MacNab, Baronet A. D. C., Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M. P. P., ... Hon. Samuel Mills, M. L. C., Sir Robert Judge Logie, ... Hon. W. H. Dickson, M. L. C., C. J. Brydges, Esq., ... [list of stewards, illegible]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: C. J. Brydges, Esq., Chairman, ... [illegible]

TICKETS—$10 each, admitting a gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets $5 each. As only a limited number of tickets can be issued, application should be made immediately to either of the Executive Committee, the Secretary, or to W. Brown & Co., Holt & Co., Barnes & Co., and Robert Osborne. C. J. BRYDGES, Chairman. E. L. RITCHIE, Secretary.

MOZART'S REQUIEM MASS. This World Famous and last Work OF THE GREAT COMPOSER, Will be performed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 13th, in the Cathedral on the North Side, CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME, Corner of Wolcott and Superior streets, WITH FULL ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN ACCOMPANIMENT, One Hundred Performers, Under the direction of HANS BALATKA, Director of the Milwaukee Musical Society. Assisted by Miss Emilia Garthe, Miss De Pa'grore, Mr. De Passio, Mr. Louis Maass, Mr. De Clerque, Mr. Charles Sonne, Mr. Melms, and the best vocal and instrumental talent of Chicago. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels. The Mass will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

G. MIRASOLE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that his Dancing Academy will be reopened in the middle of September inst., on his return from New York, accompanied by a lady well qualified to instruct in fashionable young pupils in the most approved fashionable dances. G. Mirasole has had his rooms newly fitted up with every care to convenience and comfort, and takes this opportunity of assuring the patrons that the school will be strictly select and carried on on the same principles as heretofore, when he trusts to receive the same liberal patronage which has been accorded to him since his Academy has been opened. G. Mirasole will take care to adopt while in New York the most fashionable dances of the day.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 128 LAKE STREET.

"ALL PLEASE SOUND." FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT TUNES.— As sung by the original "Old Folks' Company" under the management of Father Kemp ... Price 25 cents. ... Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS. LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, 134 & 136 South Water street, Chicago. Also, dealers in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Blocks, Tackle, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Bag Binding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Cotton Twines, Seine, Tar, Duck, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval Stores generally, at the lowest cash prices.

POLITICAL CLUBS!! ENSIGNS, BANNERS and FLAGS constantly on hand and made to order by GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 205 South Water st., cor. Wells, Chicago.

FOR THE COUNTING ROOM. We are now opening a choice stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, Embracing Blank Books, a fine assortment, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Treasury Writing Cases, Arnold's Ink, Ink Pens, Letter Clips, Post Office Pouches, Envelopes, Letter and Cap Paper of all grades. ☞ Our stock is good and prices low. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—Back Gammon Boards, Cribbage Boards, Chessmen, Dominoes, &c., a great variety for sale by D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

VOL. 23 HOWARD'S S. C. REPORTS. Price, $5.00. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

$25,000 TO LOAN For Five Years at ten per cent per annum, $5,000 to Loan for one to two years. BUSINESS PAPER WANTED. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 23 & 25 Clark street.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned has recently made arrangements by which he is ready to negotiate the sale of property in this city through the English markets. ... J. M. PARKER, No. 78 Washington street, Portland Block.

## Auction Sales.

CLOCKS AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our up-stairs salesrooms, No. 43 Lake street, Twenty Cases, 100 Clocks, a good order, consisting of a general assortment. Sale without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 43 Lake street. Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell in our second floor salesrooms, No. 43 Lake street, to the highest bidder without reserve, a large and superior assortment of Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, consisting in part of Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Marble Top Center Tables, Whatnots, Book Cases and Secretaries, Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, ... PARLOR, BED ROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, all of which will be found equal to any offered at regular retail stores. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Auctioneers, No. 43 Lake street. FIFTY CASES PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES, saved from the Fire... on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store, No. 43 Lake street, on account of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., Fifty Cases of Prime Boots and Shoes ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

TRADE SALE OF STATIONERY and Envelopes, at Auction. On THURSDAY, Sept. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our up-stairs Salesrooms, No. 43 Lake street, 15 Reams Note and Letter Paper, 1,500 Envelopes ... Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, Gold Chains, Gold Setts, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On Thursday, Sept. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At our Auction Room, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st. Twenty splendid Gold Lever Watches, hunting cases, two Chronometer Watches, one Ladies' Enamel'd Gold Watch set in Diamonds, nineteen Diamond and Gold Rings, eight splendid Gold and Coral sets, twenty Gold and Lava, Cameo, and Mosaic sets, ... The above goods are warranted of the finest quality. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday, At 9½ o'clock A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS —AT— 235 LAKE STREET 235 Corner of Franklin street. Self-Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable Fruit Cans and Jars, A new article with a flexible cap, (which requires no cement), which shows at once the admission of air within the Jars. Also, a variety of other styles of low price. Whitney's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Messer's Five Minute Ice Cream Freezer, Ice Boxes, Water-Coolers, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, &c. &c. Kedzie's Water Filter, Sitting, Plunge, Shower Baths, &c. ... and the "BOTSFORD" Air Tight. Large Oven Cooking Stove. ☞ Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Jobbing done promptly. THOMAS GEORGE, 235 LAKE STREET ... COR. FRANKLIN.

CONICAL VOLUTE STEEL CAR SPRINGS, Manufactured by The Metallic Car Spring Company OF NEW YORK. We are now prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. All cases of any quality, and strength, or car, weight, and size and power of springs required; also advise if for Freight or Passenger Cars. All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer springs. These Springs are in use on the following roads, ... CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, GALENA & CHICAGO UNION, CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY, CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street, Chicago.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. Chas. L. Noble. 133 CLARK STREET 133 Between Washington and Madison streets. DEALER IN ALL Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods. The only party in Chicago receiving DOWNER'S EXTRA KEROSENE. This Oil is pure and not adulterated with cheaper Coal Oils. ... Lamps for Churches, Public Buildings, Stores, &c. Agency of Ridway's Coal Oil Grease and Depot of Grafton Mineral Paint Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL.— Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. ... Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to accommodation ... Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... Return Tickets ... Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by these favorite steamers ... For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, ... JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake st. Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of ... to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA. Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. ... CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL ... JAS. WARRACK, General Western Agent ... Under the Adams House.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus ... MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus ... HOME FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... CARLOS HOYT, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., Broadway, New York, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Would invite all Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers From the West to visit them. Their Stock in all its departments is LARGE, and their SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA. ...

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisers in Chicago should by all means use the WEEKLY ... [illegible]

# Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

## DOUGLAS' LATEST CHANGE.

It is a sufficient commentary on Mr. Douglas' late change from a Free Trader to a Protectionist—a change just avowed in a speech in Pennsylvania—that in all Illinois there is not one of the journals in his interest that is not a supporter of the present tariff policy of the Sham Democratic party—not one. Beginning with the *State Register*, the ablest and most influential of all the hand organs of the small Giant, and running down the list until the dirtiest and dingiest of the many sheets with which the interior villages are infested, is reached, complete unanimity of sentiment on this Tariff question is found to prevail among the lot. Their one song, "taxing the farmers for the benefit of the Cotton Lords, Lords of the Loom, rich Iron Masters, &c," is sung from one end of the State to the other, without a discordant note. It is the tune learned in 1844 and kept up ever since. We shall see with what grace they will take up Mr. Douglas' latest strain and swear between staves that they have been Protective Tariff men all their lives. The *State Register* will lead off!

To all sane men this summersault of Mr. Douglas' will appear to be only a small electioneering trick for bolstering up a falling cause in Pennsylvania where a tariff is most vociferously demanded. That with the memory of his life long opinions and his many votes on this subject, still alive, and with Pennsylvania's experiences with Democratic politicians unforgotten, this sudden change will humbug any tariff man into giving him a vote, is most improbable. That it will have any other effect than to excite contempt for the man whose principles hang upon him as loosely as a cloak, to be taken off when the day grows hot, and put on again when the thermometer goes down, is not likely.

## THE PRINCE AND ORANGEMEN.

If the English Government and Protestant cause owe nothing to the descendants of the men who fought at Londonderry, Limerick and Boyne, and defeated and put to flight Despotism and Catholicism; if Great Britain were not herself Protestant, the supporter of a Protestant Church in intimate alliance with the State, the pretensions of the Orangemen of Canada might deserve rebuke at the hands of the Prince, who refuses to march under their arches raised in his honor. As it is we apprehend that the action of the royal party will have cause to regret the decision at which the Duke of Newcastle has arrived. In this country things are managed better; and had the advisers of the Prince taken New York, and a few of the larger cities of the Republic in his way to the hereditary dominions of his family, he would have learned what a harmless thing it is to permit a free people to have their own way, and would have been better prepared to humor the notions and pardon the eccentricities of his mother's subjects in Canada, who have, from their neighborhood, learned to imitate the free-and-easy manners of the States. Then he would have seen that Catholics, Protestants, Orangemen and Jesuits, Jews and Infidels may be turned loose together without bloodshed as a consequence, and that their badges and banners are so many playthings which, if not quarreled with or laughed at, will, upon State occasions, be put aside. But the error of the Duke was in the supposition that Canada is another Ireland, and that when the supporters of the rival creeds and parties meet, the shillalahs are at once introduced and the rowdy-dow begins. When he comes to the United States he may learn how the thing is done, and go home with a lesson acquired which may some day serve him a good turn. In the meantime, we admire the pluck of the Orangemen with the picture of King William on their banners, and love of freedom in their hearts; and after what has happened in Lower Canada, we shall be sorry to see them recede. The Prince may, before he reaches home, get a look at the foundations upon which the British Government rests. The sight will do him good.

## CONFUSION CONFOUNDED.

Confusion in New York has done its utmost. All the opponents of Lincoln—the Bellwerets, the Adamantines and the Softs—the Clay men traitorous to the principles of their leader, the Germans who are false to the traditions of the Saxon race, the Catholic Irish at the command of their leaders, the Know Nothings forgetting the teachings of their order, the Hards anxious for the extension and perpetuation of Human Slavery upon the O'Conor plan, the Softs, intent only on the spoils and unmindful of their example in 1848—all these, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, Tom, Dick and Harry, rag shag and bob-tail—all supporters of man-selling and woman whipping, all defenders of the waste and profligacy of the Administration now in power, and all in favor of the continued vassalage of the North and the further supremacy of the South—have consolidated to put the friends of Lincoln down. There are the Dred-Scott-Slave-Codeites, the Unfriendly-legislation-Dred Scottites, the "D—n-your-Dutch Know Nothings, the down-with-the-Know-Nothings-Irish, and the down-with-the-Irish-Germans—Dan. Dickinson, with his Southern creed engrossed on a darkie's hide; Peter Cagger, with his bottles of popular sovereignty panacea; Archbishop Hughes, with his crozier; Booby Brooks, with his lies, his cant, his saivel, his dark-lantern and his emblems and regalia; Herr Ottendoffer, with his insignia of the equality of the human race and his liberty-proclaiming emblems, heirlooms of his Saxon land; Fernando Wood, at the head of his rowdies, shoulder-hitters and fancy men; the New York *Observer*, leading the sleek, pious and rich professors of the man-selling religion—another form of popular Atheism; the chief of the slave-traders, who wants to bring the African heathen to the gospel; the pious parsons, who worship God and follow the fashions in the *a la mode* churches on Broadway, and who take up collections monthly to carry the gospel to the African heathen, always forgetting the four millions of heathen at home; the New York *Herald*, that doesn't care a bawbee for the gospel at home, or the heathen at home or abroad; importers in favor of No Tariff, and manufacturers in favor of a High Tariff; Whigs, Democrats, Americans and Nondescripts; Saints, Sinners, Hosanites and Five-Pointers—these are the material which have made the confusion. This amalgamation, this compounding of

"Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing,"

can have but one result. The "gruel" is too "thick and slab," and the stomachs of all who are not, by a long course of political profligacy, seasoned to broth of that sort, will refuse the dose. Germans will resent being coupled like dogs in leash with Know Nothings of the Brooks stripe, and when they come to vote will quietly strike the nominees of the hated organization from their ticket. The Dred-Scott-Slave-Codeites will slaughter the Unfriendly-Legislation Dred Scottites; and the latter will return the compliment with interest, while the Know Nothings will draw black lines across all not initiated into the mysteries of the Dark Lantern and the secret purposes of the treachery and double-dealing of Booby Brooks. In the end, all parties will confess that the most disgraceful coalition ever attempted in American politics has, like an overdose of poison, defeated its own ends. Any other State of the attempted swindle would argue a degree of baseness and obtuseness on the part of the people of New York, with which we shall not believe they can be charged. Already we see the effect of the unnatural nuptials. The Germans disavow their share of the infamy and threaten to draw off. They are kept in line only by infinite lying, which, considering them, has worked whole regiments of Americans out of the ranks. Four hundred and fourteen of the latter made their bow and took leave in Monroe County in a single day; and the stampede has but just begun.

While this bargaining is going on, the Republicans, sure of the justice of their cause, the constitutional character and moderation of their demands, the necessity of their policy for the preservation of the Union upon which our government is based, are, with full assurances of success, perfecting their organization, and preparing for that great victory which they are sure to achieve. Our friends in the West need have no fear of New York. Whatever the Cottonocracy of the cities may do, how much soever the timid manufacturers of the interior may squirm under the the threat of a withdrawal of Southern orders, no matter how deeply or cunningly politicians may plot, November will as surely witness a Republican triumph as that the sun rises on election day. The more fusion the greater the victory.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

IMPORTANT REPUBLICAN ACCESSIONS IN PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette* says that the leading Democrats of that city are about all joining the Republicans. Among them are Col. Geo. Gerst, the war horse of Democracy among the Germans. Besides him are Mr. D. Herwig of the Fifth Ward, a life-long Democrat of great influence; George F. Gilmore, late editor and proprietor of the Pittsburgh *Post*; W. C. Moreland, and half a dozen others of much local popularity and influence. In the Fifth Ward alone there are over sixty voters for Buchanan who are now enrolled for Lincoln.

—The Bedford, (Ind.) *Independent* says that after the close of a debate between Dunn and Daily, in one of the townships of that county, five Democrats declared they meant to vote for Lincoln and Dunn.

—The new name which Mr. Douglas has given himself, "The Little Seeker," explains the anxiety he has for some weeks past displayed in search of his mother.—*Exchange.*

And for his liberal use of the *bottle* during the prolonged separation from his "maternal."

—A correspondent in Ulster County, N. Y., furnishes the New York *Tribune* some political items, showing what the Republicans in that region are doing. He says, among other things:

"The majority of the staunch old American farmers are with us, and all of the honest portion of their leaders. The exceptions are played out politicians, with little influence, and dishonest wire-pullers. Our farmers have no confidence in Douglas. They consider him a tricky politician, unworthy the support of honest voters. In old Democratic Shawangunk unexpected accessions are daily taking place to our ranks. One old Democrat, Mr. D. Schoonmaker, says that he has steadily voted the Democratic ticket for 35 years, but he will now vote for "Honest Old Abe." Another says he is 53 years old, and has always been a Democrat. He, too, declares for an honest President. At Plattekill and New Paltz enthusiastic meetings have been held, and arrangements are perfecting for a thorough distribution of campaign documents."

—The Republicans of Boon County, Ind., held an enthusiastic meeting at Lebanon, the county seat, on the 25th ult. More than 5,000 persons were present, and addresses were made by Ben. Harrison, the grandson of Gen. Harrison; Hon. Caleb B. Smith, and Judge Morton the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor. The county hitherto, till last year, has been Democratic, but the Republicans are confident of carrying it this year.

—Gen. S. F. Cary of Ohio, who has recently joined the Republican ranks, is stumping the Buckeye State with eminent success for Lincoln and Hamlin.

NO STATE FOR DOUGLAS.—It is quite evident from the latest intelligence received from the Pacific coast, that Douglas has but a remote chance of carrying California. Oregon is pretty sure for Lincoln, even if the factions unite, which is now considered improbable. Douglas, in his present position, can hardly carry a single State.

NO FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says:

It will be seen, by a telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburgh, that a pure Douglas electoral ticket, pledged to the support of the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention, and to them alone, has been formed. A rallying point has thus been established upon which all who are sincerely devoted to his cause, and opposed to the secession movement, can concentrate their efforts.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE IN INDIANA.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday has the following cheering intelligence from Indiana:

We learn from a private correspondent, that Mr. Corwin's visit to Indiana has been productive of a great deal of good to the Republican cause. He has had large and attentive audiences wherever he has spoken (chiefly, as yet, in Southern Indiana,) and his convincing speeches have brought back to the true faith many an old Whig who went with the Democracy or for Fillmore in 1856. The Republicans are at work, while very little is doing among the discordant Democracy, who have lost courage and hope.

An experienced and cautious Indiana politician, who has had excellent opportunities of forming an opinion as to the prospects in that State, assures us that he is "fully convinced that we shall elect our State ticket in October. Lane's majority," he says, "cannot be less than 5,000, and 15,000 would not surprise me." We are confident that this opinion is well founded, and we trust no efforts will be spared to run up the Republican majority to the highest figures named.

KILLING BLOWS.—A recent *expose* of the inner workings of the Oswego Custom House shows that fourteen out of nineteen of those drawing from $2 to $3 a day for pretended services have not been near the Custom House for months—do not pretend to render any services to Government in return for their pay. To ease off these damaging blows, the *Palladium* (the Douglas organ) says these men "are supporters of Breckinridge." Whereupon the *Times* cites from the official list of "dead heads," the name of Dudley Farling, *the Editor of the Palladium!*

HELPING THE REPUBLICANS.—The large Republican gains in Vermont and Maine are without doubt attributable to the recent visit of Mr. Douglas to these two States "in search of his mother." He was "betrayed" into speaking quite too often for his own good. We anticipate the same damaging results to the "Little Sucker" from his coming visits to Ohio and Indiana. The more he solicits votes from the people, the more the people wont be solicited.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON COMING TO INDIANA.—Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, writes to J. J. Bingham of Indianapolis, conditionally promising to be at that city on the 24th inst., on the occasion of the reception of Mr. Douglas. We sincerely hope that Mr. Johnson will be present on that gur-rest occasion.

HON. ROGER A. PRYOR.—The Petersburgh (Va.) *Bulletin* of last Thursday says:

Hon. Roger A. Pryor returned to this city yesterday, after an absence of nearly two weeks. During that time he has been actively engaged in the duties of the campaign, speaking at several points to tremendous audiences, and everywhere arousing a wholesome enthusiasm for the glorious cause represented by Breckinridge and Lane.

—Hon. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin made his first speech on Pennsylvania soil in the Diamond, Allegheny, on Monday night last.

LOUISIANA.—A correspondent of the Bayou Sara *Ledger*, who is traveling through Louisiana, says that "Breckinridge will sweep the State like a tornado."

—John Murray appeared in a Republican meeting for the first time and made a speech at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday night last. He was one of the old stand-by Americans.

## Mr. Lovejoy and the Republicans of LaSalle County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

OTTAWA, September 8th, 1860.

The only drawback to the unqualified enjoyment of the great occasion of our grand demonstration yesterday was the absence of Mr. Lovejoy. In the original programme of the meeting, the name of Mr. L. was not included. Subsequently a strong desire being entertained to secure his attendance as an additional attraction, his consent was obtained to the announcement of his name as one of the speakers. After such announcement had been made, Waukegan preferred her claims, and yielding himself into the hands of his Republican advisers, and deferring to the opinions of others in whom he reposed confidence as to where he could do the most good, and where duty called him, Mr. Lovejoy answered to the Macedonian cry of Waukegan—"Come up and help us,"—and spoke there yesterday, unquestionably to the edification and entire satisfaction of every Republican who heard him.

There was a prevailing feeling of disappointment and regret at his non-appearance, and lest some might be ungenerous enough to attempt to visit upon Mr. Lovejoy unwarranted blame, a letter from him was read, before the speaking commenced; after which a few words of explanation were spoken by Mr. Whiting of Bureau county, and the following resolution was then offered D. L. Hough:

*Resolved*, That we, the Republicans of the county of La Salle, and "all the region round about," in mass meeting assembled, do hereby express our disappointment and regret at the non-attendance of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy at this meeting; but being advised [illegible] in good faith acted with sole reference to what he believed to be the best interests of the Republican cause, we hold him excusable for his non-attendance, and hereby cordially invite him to address a Mass meeting of the Republicans at this place, on Thursday, the 4th of October, 1860.

The resolution called forth one immense "Aye." After the reading of the letter, the cry went up from the crowd of "Three cheers for Lovejoy," and they were given with a will, making the welkin ring again. And after the passage of the resolution, the same cry again went up, with precisely the same result, showing conclusively that Owen Lovejoy is strong in the confidence of the people, and has a hold, which cannot be relaxed, upon the heart of every genuine Republican.

The apprehension that had been expressed by some, outside our borders, that La Salle was "resting upon her oars." No such apprehension will be longer entertained by any one who witnessed the enthusiasm which pervaded the vast multitude that thronged our city. In November, La Salle county will give a good report of herself, and poll a majority for the whole Republican ticket unequalled by any which she has given, in all her past Republican history. [illegible]

## The Republican Party Vindicated.

### SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

*Delivered at the Republican Mass Meeting at Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 7, 1860.*

[Reported Expressly for the Press and Tribune.]

Mr. Clay on being introduced to the audience was welcomed with enthusiastic and long continued cheering. With some difficulty silence was restored in the immense concourse, when he spoke as follows:

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*—This great concourse of people could not be brought together for the consideration of any subject of merely temporary or material interest. You all feel that the question which now agitates political parties in this country is none other than that which in all ages never fails to arouse the masses—the question whether they will be freemen or slaves.

In the formation of this government our fathers declared that all men were created equal and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The word "property" was not included in that declaration, because they conceived that these three other things were infinitely above and beyond all property. And you will not listen to-day to a discussion about questions of mere property—about a tariff, banks and kindred subjects—when you know and feel that the fundamental question of all and the true issue of this contest involves what is more important than these—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These are at stake, and on this issue are we divided. Which side will you take?

PREJUDICE AND ABOLITIONISM.

But there is always lying in the path of truth, prejudice, and setting aside the office-holders, that is everything that prevents us from being to-day all of us Republicans. [Applause and laughter.] It is the prejudice that the Democratic party have instilled into their followers that will not let them hear the truth. ["That's so."] If we could ever get the truth before the people, I should go home at once to my work, and not make any more speeches in this canvass; because that would make every man who is honest a Republican. [Cheers.]

And what is the objection urged against us? Why, they cry out everywhere that we are Abolitionists; that we are in favor of overthrowing the Constitution and the laws, and make war upon the States in order to liberate the Africans. Well, if we were in favor of all that, we would still be a great deal nearer Heaven than the Democrat who overthrows the Constitution and the laws, in order to enslave the African; would we not? ["Yes," "yes," and cheers.] But gentlemen, we stand by the Constitution and the laws, where we have always stood. ["And always will."] Yes, and always will stand, because we believe that without law there is no liberty. ["That's so."]

But we believe we will be able to take care of that institution under the Constitution and the laws after a while; and we will do it in our own way. [Applause, and cries of "Good," "good."] Are you in favor of that, my Democratic friends? If you are not, you are no Democrats, because the old Democratic doctrine—the ever living doctrine, is that the people shall rule by the majority, under the Constitution and laws. Then say no more on that head of Abolitionism, if you please. [Laughter.]

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

But say our Democratic friends, "You Republicans are in favor of the Declaration of Independence." Well, we plead guilty. [Laughter.] We are right there, every one of us, on the same platform on which the Fathers stood in 1776, when they declared that all men—not the black man, not the white men, not the red man, but *all* men were created free and equal, and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These are the words of the Fathers, I believe, my Democratic friend. Do I misquote. Where they stood we stand to day. What was true in 1776 is true in 1860. We do not mean by that to abolish the State constitutions and plunge the country into civil war. Our Fathers asserted that sublime truth and it did not bring on civil war at that time. Yet they enunciated it, as the foundation of all their action; as we do now, of all our action whenever or wherever we have the power by our political organizations, national or state, to carry it out; just as the philosopher announces the great truths of science to be applied as occasions may arise; as the principles of mathematics and the direction of the needle as it trembles to the pole, are referred to by the surveyor who lays off the lines of a farm or marks the boundary of a State. So our fathers placed that before us as a declaration of principle, which it is the part of the States in their several capacities and of the national government to carry out whenever and wherever they have the power. Are we right there? ["Yes," "yes."] If we are not, and you Democrats take the opposite ground, we stand on the Democratic ground and you do not—that is all. [Applause.]

NEGRO EQUALITY.

Another allegation is, "You Republicans are in favor of Negro equality; you, Cash. Clay, are, in particular." [Laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, I am thus far in favor of it: So far as I have the power, I am in favor of every man's owning himself. ["That's right."] Is that Democracy? I am in favor of letting the man who makes the corn have the right, above all others, to eat the corn. [Loud cheers.] I believe that the man who builds a house has the right, above all others, to live in that house. Are you Democrats opposed to that? [Loud cries of "No, No."] Don't you Republicans be too hot in answering for them. [Laughter.] Suppose, my Democratic friends, you apply your doctrines to yourselves, saying that a man is not by nature, as well as by law, entitled to the earnings of his own hands. Then the Republicans, who, if I am not mistaken, are in a large majority here to-day, might come upon you to-night, rob your corn-crib, pillage your meat-house, take away your wife and children, and turn you out of doors, bare and penniless, and still, according to the doctrine of your enlightened Democracy, you cannot say one word against it. [Laughter and cheers.]

INFERIORITY OF RACE.

But, say you, the African ought to be enslaved because he is of an inferior race. What does that lead to, if carried out? If you enslave a man because he is physically your inferior, or has no friends, or is obscure, or is intellectually your inferior, or if you enslave him because you are a better looking man than he is, then I, though not much above the average down in Old Kentuck, might still, I am afraid, enslave a good many of you Democrats, and perhaps a few Republicans, on the mere score of looks. [Great laughter.]

No, gentlemen; I believed the Constitution was designed for precisely the opposite purpose—to protect the weak, and curb the overbearing violence of powerful and tyrannical men. The man of strong arm and intellect can protect himself, and when you appeal to me to enslave, or assist to enslave, a man because he is weak and humble, I tell you that appeal meets no response in the hearts of gallant, brave men, anywhere in all the world. [Cheers.]

AMALGAMATION.

But you persist in saying "You Republicans are in favor of negro equality and amalgamation." Well, we Republicans do not need any law to prevent us from marrying negroes. These are questions altogether of taste—altogether outside of politics. The Republican party was not organized to determine any man's social position—whom he should love, whom he should associate with. We want no laws upon this subject for our benefit; but I have no objection to giving the Democrats my private opinion: if they have a strong inclination in that direction, and I can retard them in their proclivities, they shall have the benefit of my efforts and opinion for what they are worth. [Laughter.] I presume I am generally known, at least by you farmers who read the papers, as a farmer, to be in favor of thorough-bred stock all the time. [Laughter.] I am in favor of a white man marrying a white woman, and in order that you Democratic editors may not go away and say I did not deny that I was for a white woman marrying a black man, I will add the other side of the proposition: I am in favor of the white woman marrying the white man. [Applause.] More than that—I am in favor of the red man marrying the red women, and the red woman marrying the red man; I am in favor of the black man marrying the black woman, and the black woman marrying the black man. But I am opposed—utterly opposed to the white man owning his own wife and the black man's wife also. [Loud applause and laughter.] Much as I love the women, and no man loves them more, I am opposed to all that. Leave every body free to love whom they please; but when they make a choice, pin them down by the marriage tie. Do not go off into Mormonism—that abomination which you, my Democratic friends have all sanctioned, allowing it to stand there through a long term of years. True, you once did march an army out there to put it down; but when you approached, Brigham Young came out with some of his army of saints, and perhaps some of his wives, to meet you, and the result was that you made a peace and turned back. [Laughter.] There is a man down in Ohio—a Mr. Campbell, who has joined the Union party because we did not put a protest against polygamy in our platform. Most pious Lewis D. Campbell!

But are you Democrats not ashamed of yourselves? Look at the reports of the census of 1850—two hundred and sixty thousand mulattoes, or thereabouts, south of Mason and Dixon's line, and not a single Black Republican reported from there in all that census. [Laughter.] There are none there, so far as I know, unless it is myself. [Renewed laughter.]

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE AND AIM.

Let us take the whole proposition at once. We are opposed to the existence of slavery, and we sum up our reason for it in a word, not my words or the words of my party, but the words of our fathers—that slavery is a wrong to the slave and a curse to the white race wherever it exists. [Applause.] Has that institution changed since '76? Not at all. And we say there should be a national wall erected to prevent the extension of slavery; while we the people of the slave States, will take the question into our own hands, and under and by our constitutions and laws, we will throw it overboard, just as soon as we can get the consent of the majorities. [Applause. "That's the doctrine."] Are you Democrats in favor of that? ["Yes every time."] If you are not, you are for stifling the popular voice, for an officious intermeddling with our institutions, trying to compel us to keep slavery when we do not want it. Yes, and that is what you have been doing all the time—interfering on the side of the slaveholders to keep us who do not want it, and the slaves, in a common bondage.

HOW SLAVERY AFFECTS WHITE MEN.

Much as I am opposed to slavery on its own account, as being what Wesley terms "the sum of all villainies," still more am I opposed to it because it will not allow my liberty, nor the liberty of eight millions of southern white men, women and children, so long as it and they exist together. It is one of the eternal laws of God, that injustice cannot be perpetrated with impunity by individuals or nations. We see that slavery is utterly wrong, and we cannot but see the other fact that the same chain which is fastened to the enslaved limbs of the African, is attached at the other end to the limbs of the white man, dragging him down into the common ruin. What is the basis of popular liberty? The professed philosophers and statesmen say that virtue is the only sure foundation for all republics. When a people have ceased to be just, they can no longer be free. Why? Because the outrage and rapine which they will perpetrate upon each other will soon call for a strong and despotic government. Now, what can sooner eat out the vitality of the State, or more speedily destroy all respect for justice in the breasts of the people than the existence, the legalized presence, of such a wrong as slavery among them? Where a man's wife is owned by another man; where he is not allowed to teach his own children, or enjoy the fruits of his own labor or the right of intellectual and moral cultivation—where everything that he is or has, or hopes to be is subject to the will of another. If justice is in any way consistent with such a system, there is no such thing as right or wrong upon earth; there is no other power under heaven save that of force; and might makes right. Yet this is the system and these are the laws of slave empires and slave republics.

SLAVERY PREVENTS EDUCATION.

The education of the people is necessary to self-government. The Democratic party holds out with nine lives, like a dying cat, simply because ignorance lies at the very bottom of it, and you cannot get the truth before the people and make them see and understand it. In the free States the people are so much better educated than in the slave States, that the best educated slave State is inferior in this respect to the worst educated free State. This is aided, in the first place, where slavery exists, by the strong competition of unpaid slave labor with the free white laborer. Then, the slaveholders will not permit their children to go along-side of non slaveholders, for they work, and work is disgraceful in every slave State; because there the slave works, and the man who will work by the side of the despised slave, who toils for another without hope of reward or elevation, becomes himself the object of contempt. Labor despised in the black slave, is despised in the white man. The slaveholders separate their children from those of laborers, sending them abroad or into seminaries and colleges,—not as you, who have your common school fund do, to the common school, where the children of the rich and poor sit upon the same bench and learn from the same book. The result is, as I stated, that it is far more difficult to educate children in the slave States than in the North.

Then, too, the slaveholders do not design that the people shall be educated. Why, three times in the history of my State has there been provided a common school fund; and three times has the oligarchy of the slaveholders appropriated it to other purposes; and now, although by a long discussion, we have compelled them to restore it, they yet embarrass it all the time and make it of comparatively no effect. So, too, in Virginia—that poor old benighted State—look at the immense proportion of grown men and women who cannot read or write! And the slaveholders are proud of that. Your Democratic Governor of Virginia, Henry A. Wise, boasted that in all his district—the Accomac district—there was not such a thing as a printing press. [Laughter.] Go a little further down into the Democracy of the South—go into South Carolina, where a man cannot hold a legislative office, or vote unless he owns a negro, or land, or both.

Is not that true, my Democratic friend? Don't you deny it, when I am gone; if you deny it then, I want you to come up here on the stand now, and say so. If I say anything that is not true do not be grumbling around on the outside of the audience, but come up and take the stand and I will sit down until you can make your statement or explanation, and then, if I cannot prove all that I say to be true I will acknowledge the corn and take it back. Is not that fair? [Laughter and cheers.] You are not in the habit of doing that in your meetings. [Laughter.] But I always invite you, both in the free and in the slave States, to come up and take the stand; and I believe it is the best policy, for I expect to win by stating the truth, while they depend upon covering the truth up under falsehood and misrepresentation. [Applause.] Therefore, I do not always blame them for not giving me such an opportunity. They cannot afford to let me, or any other fair minded man, get up and correct them when they misstate facts.

Let us go on a little further. Your Democratic Governor Hammond gives an explanation of this matter. Gov. Hammond, since United States Senator from South Carolina, says in his message, that education and slavery are incompatible; therefore, of course, Gov. Hammond who represents the slave aristocracy—the Southern King—comes out against education.

WHITE MEN TO BE ENSLAVED.

But they go farther. They make this a basis of their philanthropy, saying that the man who has the money or capital should own the man who labors. No matter whether he is a day laborer or a mechanic in any department, the man who pays the wages should own the man who does the service—the laborer; not only blacks, my Democratic friends, but white men and all other races who work. Deny it now, or hereafter hold your peace. [Laughter.] That is the doctrine of your leaders—of the men who lay down the platforms by which you must all swear, be you North or South, or go out of the party. [Laughter.] He says the laborer is the mud-sill of society—that is the word, repeated in the Senate, and reiterated in the Charleston *Mercury* and Richmond *Enquirer*. Therefore, it is a matter of philanthropy not to teach him to read or write. That would cultivate and excite his sensibility, and enable him to see and loathe his degradation. Therefore, the Democratic party, North and South, are extremely charitable to the laborer, and binding him down with tender care to keep him from seeing his own misery and degradation! I intend to show you after awhile that we reverse that proposition in our party.

HOW NON-SLAVEHOLDERS ARE NOW TREATED.

Our fathers went into battle upon the proposition that the British King and Parliament taxed us without our consent. That was the cause of the Revolution. What do the slaveholders do in regard to the eight millions of whites of the South? Why, we are not represented in practice—it is all theory; the common law of all the slave States preserves all the offices of influence or importance to slaveholders. All legislation is controlled by this King—this oligarchy of three hundred thousand slaveholders. I have no doubt, my Democratic friends, that there are some very old treasury rats here, [laughter] listening on the outskirts behind a tree, or under a wagon, taking notes. [Laughter.] Tell me, if you please, and exercise your usual modesty, and deny it if I misstate, what President, what Governor of a State, what member of Congress, what Judge of the Supreme Court or other officer of note you can name in the South, who is not or has not been a slaveholder? You cannot name him; he does not exist. Take the most intelligent of any other class in the slave States, except slaveholders, and send in his name for any office of magnitude, and your Democratic editor would consider it the best joke of the season. What this man from the lower class, this mud-sill want is change his position and become one of the aristocracy! It would excite astonishment.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF DEMOCRACY IN KENTUCKY.

To illustrate this, just let me go a little into detail. In 1848 the Democratic party of Kentucky proposed to change its Constitution, for which purpose one hundred delegates were to meet in Convention. There were over seven hundred thousand of the non-slaveholding white race, and only forty two thousand slaveholders. This was the relative popular strength—did they give us a representation proportionate to our numbers? No sir; every man returned to that Convention was a slave-holder. Nobody went there but this King. Just look at it! Seven or eight hundred thousand men, women and children of the white race, just as fair and naturally gifted and bright-eyed and intelligent as any other uneducated mass in the world, without a delegate, without a voice in the most important assembly ever held in the State! How overpowering, how demoralizing must be that despotism, if in all that eight hundred thousand there was none found competent to serve as representative? If, on the other hand, you take the other horn of the dilemma, and say that they were just as competent as the King, the slave power, how crushing, how utterly destructive of all manhood must be the aristocracy that could thus keep us by the pistol and the bowie-knife from the polls, and let not a single man of us be returned?

Well, we said to them, "Gentlemen, you have beaten us—not altogether fairly it is true. Some of us were stricken down in the battle, and by force of arms, but you have carried the day. We are conquered at least for the present. Now make just such a Constitution as you please; but give us the poor boon of carrying out the great right of the freeman which is essential to all free government—the right of voting; give us the secret ballot, as they have in Illinois, where they put the name of their candidate on a piece of paper and place it in the ballot box. Let us in Kentucky do the same thing that we may no more be stricken down by violence as in times past." What did the King say to us? Why, William S. Marshall of Bracken county, a slaveholder, representing slaveholders, said, "We have you upon the hip; we will not give you the secret ballot. You must still come up and vote aloud. You must cry it out so that every man at the place of voting can hear it; in order that we may maintain the wholesome influence of the landlord over the tenant.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

And do you know what that means? Here are these laborers crushed out by the competition of the unpaid slave, leaning for existence upon some worn-out piece of land, owned by one of the slaveholding aristocracy. There are at the cross-roads some manufacturers of heavy articles which cannot readily be brought from abroad, and must therefore be made at home; in these a number of white persons are engaged. And now the day of election approaches, and Mr. Marshall says to the white laborer, "Tom, Dick or Harry, we have always been friends, haven't we?" "Yes, Mr. Marshall, I have paid you your rent and done your work, and you have always paid me for it." "Well, Tom, I am going to be frank with you. The election is approaching. Go now to the polls and vote for whom you please, but if you vote for Cash. Clay, or any other man in the Republican party, you must pull up stakes and move your family into the big road." [Sensation.]

That is the wholesome influence exerted by the landlord over the tenant. That is the influence that has driven out of the good old State of Kentucky two millions of the white race. To-day you can see them, and for many, many years you could have seen these poor people going out. A thousand times have I seen them with their one-horse wagon, or one yoke of oxen; the father and the mother, with all they own on earth in that wagon; fifteen or sixteen children, [laughter,] a dog close behind, and a cow with a bell on completing the procession. [Laughter.] Not so do the thrifty men of the North take up their line of march. Such a sight I never saw, in twenty years of travel, coming out from the land of equality and freedom—the old New England states. There is seen the contrast between freedom and slavery. But my Democratic friends, who do not understand Webster's spelling book, that is your Democracy exhibiting its ripest fruits and presented in its most perfect phase.

THE TYRANNY AT THE SOUTH.

So it is with all our liberties in the South. We, who hold no slaves, cannot enjoy the freedom of having peaceable assemblages of the people. When our Virginia friends put up a staff with the flag of Lincoln and Hamlin, the sight of its stars and stripes, and the bright names with which it was adorned, was too much to be tolerated, and the King pronounced it an incendiary document. [Laughter.] Said this slave power: "These fellows don't know where they are. They propose to raise a mud-sill up among and above the governing class." Then the King, with armed violence, cuts down the pole; and there is no remedy. Our friends assembled in Convention at Baltimore recently, to nominate electors for Lincoln and Hamlin, and the King, again in a rage, came in armed force upon us to disperse us. So it is everywhere through the realm of the King. You have a law, passed in conformity with the Constitution, to maintain the freedom of the press through the post office. By that law your postmasters are bound to place all documents that come to them in the hands of those to whom they are directed. Yet, what do your postmasters do under the instructions and encouragement of old Jimmy Buchanan?

Pardon me ladies, for mentioning him in your presence. I told you never to elect that man. What could you expect of such a miserable old bachelor who never loved a woman or a child. [Laughter and cheers.] Under his direction the postmasters put everything into the fire that they in their wisdom deem incendiary. There is the Constitution of the United States, there are the laws; and here is your Democratic President, trampling constitution and laws under foot—not occasionally or incidentally, but all the time, persisting in the usurpation of our rights and the violation of the laws. What does Mr. Allen, your Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois say about it? Does he denounce it? Does he open his mouth to even allude to it? Do your Democratic papers denounce it? No; they are all silent. The whisper of the slave power hushes them into silence. They belong to the King; they serve him; and the King can do no wrong.

Again, by the constitution, citizens of the several States are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of each State. You have just as much right to go into Charleston or Lexington or New Orleans and speak your mind, as any man there; yet if you attempt to do it, how are your liberties regarded? You are ridden on a rail, or hunged to a tree, or driven into exile. Thirty-six men—among them a Methodist minister of high standing, have fled within the last ten or twelve days, innocent, I believe, as God is my judge—innocent as I am, of offence against the laws of Texas. And where is the protest of James Allen and the Democratic party? ["None."] Of course not. They serve the king and the king can do no wrong. [Applause]

FREE SPEECH SUPPRESSED.

The liberty of speech—that greatest of all liberties, the liberty of the press,—how are these great constitutional rights regarded by the slave Democracy? I have had some experience in that respect, and know what they say and do. When I attempted to show the white race how slavery crushed them down to the level or beneath the position of the slave himself, I met these same men who had been all the time crying out to you and me "You are a meddling Abolitionist; don't discuss the question of slavery in the North. There are no slaves in the North. If you want to talk about slavery, go down into the slave States, and discuss it where it exists." I took them at their word.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

I was born in old Kentucky; I was one of the pioneers of Kentucky—the son of one of the men who formed the first constitution of Kentucky—the son of the man, Green Clay, who, as a representative of the district of Kentucky, in the Virginia convention, signed the constitution of the United States in 1789. Born under the shield and parentage of both these constitutions, I offered to discuss this question of slavery right where it existed. What then did they say? Look at the hypocrisy of this slave Democracy! They said: "Why, Clay, if you think slavery is such an internal thing, why don't you liberate your slaves? Prove your faith by your works." I thought there was a great deal of force in that argument, and although I was not very conscientious about the matter, yet, seeing that I was drifting in that direction, and willing to go with the tide in favor of freedom which was so strong, I did liberate my slaves—every one I held on earth. (Applause, and cries of "good," "amen.") No man now calls me master—nor woman either, unless she does it through affection. (Great enthusiasm for Clay.) Then when I went out to advocate the same principle, what did they say? They turned on me; 'Why, Clay, what have you to do with this question of slavery? It is none of your business; you don't own any slaves." (Loud laughter and cheers.)

I went on; I issued the *True American*; I gave no numbers to slaves. I spoke on every stump; but when I spoke I said: "If you don't want your slaves to hear, remove them from the assembly. I speak not to slaves; I address myself to free white men and women." But it made no difference, that I only spoke to the white men. That was the very thing they were afraid of. It was not an insurrection of the slaves, but an insurrection of the white race—the free white voters—that they feared then, and still fear. [Applause; "That's so."] So, in my hour of bodily weakness, when I lay on a bed of sickness, with a brain fever, brought on by my exertions in my unequal, hand to hand contest with the slave power, the King armed himself and came down upon me, and, trampling under foot the Constitution, the laws, and the liberties of the people, bore away the press with violence over into Ohio, thus saying, virtually, "There, in a free State, is the place for a free press; its voice cannot and shall not be heard in the land of slavery."

A VOICE—Was that in 1849?

Mr. CLAY—No, sir; in 1846. So, gentlemen, these men got together, and, through their leader, Thomas F. Marshall, in the name of the respectable men of Kentucky, declared that it was the common law of the slave States, that freedom of speech and freedom of the press could not co-exist with slavery, and that my blood, and the blood of every man who dared resist, would be the forfeit of resistance to this decree of the King. Well, I did resist it; ["so you did;"] and they did not shed my blood; but, thank God! I still live ["thank God!"] to bear eternal protest against this attempt to overthrow all the liberties of the people. [Applause; "good, good."]

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM MISSOURI.

Again, gentlemen: On the 10th of July last, Mr. Harbaugh, of Lexington, Missouri, writes that he put the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of his columns. Then the King came upon him—the slave power of Missouri, your Douglas Democracy, you claim to have the Governor and the majority—this Douglas Democracy came upon him and said, "Mr. Harbaugh, you are publishing an incendiary paper; and you must stop it." "I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Missouri" replied Mr. Harbaugh;—"the Constitutions of both guarantee to me the right to publish what I please, being responsible to the laws of my country, if I abuse or violate them." The Douglas Democracy, in rage and astonishment, say, "Look here, Mr. Harbaugh! you don't know where you are. The Constitution and the laws! why, we carry them in our pocket." Of course, they do. When complaint of his outrages was made to Louis XIV., he said, "Don't talk to me about my violating the usages of the State! I, Louis XIV., am the State." So says every despot. Every king has the motto, "The king can do no wrong." So, again, has it been established as the common law of the slave States; and once more in Missouri, they say, "The King can do no wrong; and not only that, Mr. Harbaugh, but you must flee for your life." I wish to God! men of Illinois, that he had not fled; I wish that he had stayed there, or fallen there; for I claim that a man is as much bound, when the occasion demands it, to stand up for the liberties of his country, in a civil capacity, even though it be to the death, as he is bound to stand on the battle field, and there fall in defence of his country. [Great enthusiasm.]

SPIRIT OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Yes, gentlemen, we have schooled ourselves up to that point in old Kentucky. We the Republican party there, stand in our defence; we meet the king with the same weapons with which he threatens us. [Applause.] On the 4th day of July, when we met to name our Lincoln elector, the King came down armed with rifles, and with shot-guns, with pistol and with bowie-knife to crush out this utterance of our free choice. But we had learned, thank God, the old Jewish maxim, "Put not your trust in Princes." We also had in our baggage wagons shot guns and rifles. [Applause.] And the king beat a retreat. [Cheering and laughter.] We went on and celebrated the fourth of July, and made our Lincoln Elector.

But I am sorry to say that since I have been pleading with the so-called Democracy here to withdraw their alliance with the slave power and take off the heavy hand of despotism, which they in common with the king, their ally, have laid upon us, some of our Republicans have fallen in defence of Liberty. Sexton is no more! He shall be numbered in coming time, with Lovejoy and all that illustrious band of martyrs, who from time immemorial in all lands and ages, have in their great hearted magnanimity gone up to the scaffold or the cannons mouth, that man might be free. [Profound sensation.]

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM KANSAS.

Go into Kansas, where a contest was raging between white men contending for slavery, and white men contending for freedom, and where there could not be this pretence that they were afraid of a slave insurrection; were you treated any better there? ["No!"] No; your men and your women, your fathers and your mothers, your brothers and your sisters in Kansas, were treated with the same or even more infernal cruelty, than were our patriot fathers by the Tories of '76; and like them they fell in order that we might be free. When the Bogus Border ruffian Democracy, had put down and violated the provisions of the Nebraska Bill, trampled under foot the constitution and the laws, and passed that slave code, so detestable that it grows more infamous by comparison with the worst laws of the worst tyrant upon earth—laws which drunken old Davy Atchison, who went out to make them said, were d—d bad laws at best—what then did they do? The next step was to throw the Free Press into the rivers of Kansas. Did they not? ["Yes! yes!"] Of course they did.

DESPOTISM EVERYWHERE THE SAME.

The motto of despotism is everywhere the same. When Louis Napoleon in a single night overthrew the French Republic and assumed the dictatorship, he immediately put down every press in the city of Paris except the government paper. So, too, did Santa Anna, when I was in Mexico a prisoner. When he made war upon the States-Rights party, overthrew the Republic and declared himself dictator, in one day he put down every free press in the city of Mexico, except the government paper. So did he in Kansas; so have they done in every slave State in the Union. It is the motto of violence and tyranny—"Put out the light;" put out the light of the press; put out the light of education, these assemblies of the people, the freedom of the Post Office and freedom of speech; then put out that greater and diviner light—the love of liberty, inborn, world wide and inextinguishable in the breast of our humanity. [Great applause.]

So, gentlemen, I conclude the proposition which I think I have now proved beyond controversy, that with the liberty of the black goes down the liberty of all those who assist in his enslavement. Thank God! it is so. For His throne is based upon eternal and immutable justice. He has declared in the Sacred Writings, and all nature cries out that it is true, "The unjust thing shall not prosper." I think I have proved what I proposed in the beginning. Now, let me ask you if there is any principle or any safeguard of human liberty, such as exists in constitutional monarchies by the common law of the kingdom; or is there any guarantee of life or liberty or the pursuit of happiness, such as exists even in what are called despotisms, which is not lost and violated in every slave State in this Union—existing only so far as force meets force, might meets might? If there is a man within hearing of my voice, who calls himself by the name of Democrat, I ask him to name the principle or the right that is not trampled under foot by your ally, the King of the South? You cannot do it. I wait for a reply. Oh, you are silent; you stand condemned out of your own mouths that you are the allies of despotism—the known, willing, and avowed allies of a despotic power that tramples under foot, not only the liberty of the black whom you affect to despise, but the white also, whom you pretend to love—all are gone.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Now, gentlemen, how do the parties stand? Who is for despotism? Who is against it? If there is any man here who has outlived the Republic—who believes that all these free institutions are a fallacy—that despotism after all is the best form of government—who believes with the Southern leaders that slavery is better than liberty—that the capitalist ought to own the laborer—that the Declaration of Independence is a self-evident lie—who is disposed to return to the cast-off rags of despotism, as the hog returns to his wallow, or the dog to his vomit; then let him lay aside the desecrated and polluted name of Democracy, let him go over at once to the king and stand on the Breckinridge platform which declares that the Constitution is a slavery document—that it carries slavery, and, of course, the slave, with it, wherever the star-spangled banner waves—that there is no power in the people of the territories or States to refuse admission to slavery under the Dred Scott decision. Call yourselves George the Third's men. Go to where you belong. Go over to despotism at once. Go for Breckinridge who is bad enough; or for Bell, who is still worse. [Laughter.] You must either go there or you must go to a man who is even worse—Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. [Great laughter.] Oh, how I hate to call that name! [Laughter.] Miserable sinner that I am, [Laughter.] I always feel that my chance for future salvation is lessened when I pronounce the name of Stephen. [Great laughter.] Yet there are men, more is the pity, who hear me to-day, who intend to vote for him. ["Yes," "Yes."] I see it in their countenances; melancholy and despair are written there, as if by the finger of God. [Laughter and cheers.] But I pledge myself here that if I don't prove that he stands, when stripped of his sophistry and fraud, and misrepresentation and falsehood, exactly on the same platform with Breckinridge and Bell; then I will do that the which of all things political I should most hate to do, which I could hardly do and live, vote for Stephen myself. [Great laughter.] That is a bold proposition.

DOUGLAS AND HIS RECORD.

In the first place, where is Stephen on this question? A long time ago he stood just where we do, in favor of the thirty millions of white men, and for preventing the extension of slavery into the Territories. Yes, my Democratic friend, and follower of Douglas, he went further; he asserted the power of Congress to prevent the existence of slavery *in the States*. Is that true, or is it a lie? If it is a lie, say so now. Do not wait until I go away. Where did he do it, and when? In 1845, on the 25th day of January, Mr. Douglas proposed and the House adopted, as an amendment to the joint resolution annexing Texas, this provision:—

"And in such *State or States as may be formed* out of said Territory, north of said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude—except for crime—shall be prohibited."

That is now a part of the laws of your country. It is upon your State book to day; it is in all your libraries—placed there on the motion of Stephen A. Douglas. Go, James Allen and Mr. Douglas, and all your followers, and read it. Call the Republicans Abolitionists! Abolitionists indeed! Why that is the Abolition doctrine *par excellence*—for Congress to determine the question of slavery, not only in regard to the Territories, but in the States. That is Mr. Douglas' enactment. Now, are you not ashamed of yourselves! you impudent fellows! [Laughter.] To reproach us as Abolitionists, who simply talk of preventing it in the Territories—to damn us as Abolitionists who wont go with you and Douglas in prohibiting slavery in the States. [Laughter.]

In 1849 he voted, with the Illinois Legislature resolution, for the Wilmot Proviso, which was a measure to prevent the extension of slavery into the territory acquired from Mexico; and in the same year he said in a speech at Springfield that this landmark between freedom and slavery—the Missouri Compromise was a sacred thing, akin to the Constitution itself, and he invoked the curse of heaven on the head of the man who, with impious arm, should dare to strike it down. ["I heard him say it."] Then he goes up into the Senate of the United States, and in 1854, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, he brings in the first Kansas bill, that practically reiterated the same sentiment. These, gentlemen, are the antecedents of Stephen A. Douglas up to 1854.

HIS AMBITION TO BE PRESIDENT.

Then a great change comes o'er the spirit of his dream. What now is the matter? Why Stephen wants to be President of the United States. ["But he can't be."] Yet Stephen thinks he will be, no doubt. The ludicrous pride and delusive ambition of this man remind me of a remark made by old Tom Patrick, a large, stout, sensible, good-natured man, to young John Howard, a great dandy and a near relation of Tom. This little popinjay was displeased at something Tom had said, and he ruffled up and broke out, "Tom Patrick, you are a d—d rascal and a liar." Tom, looking down at the little fellow with great magnanimity, and laughing, said, in his stuttering way—for he stuttered—"Now, Johnny, 'tha-tha that's nothing but your f-f-foolish ima ma-magination.' [Roars of laughter.]

Yes, for a long time, among his other foolish aspirations, Mr. Douglas had aimed at the Presidency. The slave power that makes and unmakes Presidents, knew this, and when he made this report allowing the Missouri Compromise to stand, the King said: "Stephen, we have been outstripped in this race between freedom and slavery; although we put up and put down Presidents, control the foreign and domestic policy of the government, and have always had away in all things, we are falling behind. It is true we have got Florida, Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas, and Texas has been re annexed, with power to bring in three more slave States whenever the King shall decree, and we have built up out of the Territories of the old slave States these additional powers of Kentucky and Tennessee, and so forth, yet the free states are leaving us behind, and the political power is about to pass from our hands. We must have this free territory. We must break down this landmark of freedom, and populate this country with slaves; therefore, Stephen, we, the King, are greatly displeased with your Report the other day in the Senate."

STEPHEN HAS A VISION AND A REVELATION.

Then was Stephen greatly troubled in his mind, and it is said that for three days and nights he refused to be comforted—fasting and mourning in sackcloth and ashes. [Laughter.] Then he became suddenly pious; he prayed and he wrote to his good old mamma. [Laughter.] Let us not reproach her—she has had calamity enough in bringing into the world such a son. [Laughter.] He wrote to his mamma, and at length there was vouchsafed an answer to his petitions, and he had a vision that came and stood before him, to his eye vast, indistinct and undistinguishable in form, and it said unto him, "Oh Stephen! where art thou?" And Stephen bowing himself down, cried out, "Lo! I am here; who art thou, and what wouldst thou have me to do?" [Laughter.] And it answered and said unto him, "I am the Slave Power; I am the King. I have made and unmade Presidents for the last three quarters of a century. I know, Stephen, that you want to be President, but I am sore displeased with your antecedents in this war between liberty and slavery. In a word, I am Archie Dixon of Kentucky, the representative of the slave power. You must retract your declaration that the Missouri Compromise is a sacred thing, change your report, and repeal that law, or I will be President instead of you, Stephen." Then Stephen fell down upon his face, and cried with a loud voice, "Allah il Allah! Glory to Slavery! There is no other God but thee!" [Laughter.] And straightway Stephen rose up, went into the Senate and brought in the Kansas Nebraska bill, breaking down the partition wall between freedom and slavery. Is there in history another such miserably tergiversation as this?

HE INVENTS AN APOLOGY FOR HIS APOSTACY.

Now, Stephen well knew that it would never do for him to come here to Illinois and tell these men of large families and small estates, who wished to move into Kansas, and under the Republican homestead law, take possession of their birth right, that he had betrayed their trust, bartered away their interest, burned their title-deeds, and sold the land which was their birth-right to the slaveholders, in order that he might be President. What then can he do? How can he escape the popular indignation? Why, he hatches up this fraudulent popular sovereignty as a sort of parachute to break his fall; and he says he did not want the slaveholders to go into Kansas, and did not believe they ever would go there; but he wanted to maintain the equality of the States. He did not want to put a badge of inferiority upon our Southern brethren; but let them take their property into the territory purchased by the common blood and treasure. That seemed to have some fairness in it. It is true, it reversed all the antecedents of the fathers, and all the actions and declarations of the Democratic party. The fathers had refused to put the word "slavery" into the Constitution; they had excluded it by Congressional enactment from Illinois and all the rest of the Territory which they owned; they had sanctioned this enactment by a succession of decisions by all the tribunals and a long series of similar enactments. But Stephen had found out that he was "a Daniel come to judgment"—that those who made the Constitution did not understand it—that the Constitution was itself unconstitutional! [Laughter and cheers.]

THE APOLOGY PROVES TO BE A FRAUD.

Well, we acquiesced—God knows upon what principle. We went into Kansas intending in good faith to carry out the will of the people. We from the slave States, who had felt the unutterable woes of slavery, and you from the free States who had known the inestimable blessings of liberty, determined that it should be free. But what was our astonishment to find that once more they had deceived us and broken faith—that they were playing the grab game, taking by force what they could not fairly win! But, thank God, the revolutionary spirit of our fathers survived; the blood of '76 glowed in our veins, and the friends of freedom and free men swept the Border Ruffians like chaff before the wind and made Kansas a free State with a free Constitution. But where was Douglas' Popular Sovereignty all this time? Why, it was a fraud and cheat from the beginning.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY WORKED OUT BY FIGURES.

Let us see if it is in the power of the people in the Territory to decide this question for themselves. The sovereignty in this country, which is popular sovereignty, is divided into three equal and co-ordinate parts—such is the language of the Constitution—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. Suppose Popular Sovereignty to be represented by the figure 9. Perhaps some of my Democratic friends who cannot read can cypher a little. [Laughter.] Then the executive, the first of these co-ordinate departments, would be represented by three; the judiciary by three; and the legislative or popular branch, in which the people are supposed to have a voice, by three.

IT TURNS OUT A VERY SMALL FRACTION.

But the governor, or executive, who, as well as the judiciary, is appointed by the President, has a veto power over the acts of the legislature, so that it takes a two-thirds vote to pass an act over his head. Now, take out these two of the three parts of the power of the people, and the six parts of the executive and judiciary, and you have eight on one side, and one poor miserable remnant on the other. [Laughter.] That is Popular Sovereignty! That is Douglas' "Great Principle"! Why, my benighted Democratic friend, there is no such thing as Popular Sovereignty,—a squatter sovereignty of Douglas' is only the ninth part of a man. [Cheers and laughter.] The other eight remain in the hands of that tool of the King—the old bachelor President.

HE VOTES AGAINST POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

But, gentlemen, he was not honest even in this. ["No, no."] The scheme he contrived to carry out a fraud was in itself an additional fraud. Why do I say so? At the time this bill was under consideration, Mr. Chase, the Senator from Ohio, and Mr. Mace, a Representative from Indiana, brought in resolutions to this effect: that the people of the Territory, through their appropriate representatives, may elect their own governor, their own legislature, and their own judiciary. That would have been Popular Sovereignty after a fashion. It would have taken the power out of the hands of the thirty millions of people and placed it virtually in the hands of the small number of our people, mostly from foreign countries, who happened to be in possession of the territories. But that was Popular Sovereignty, Squatter Sovereignty, in all its length, breadth, height and depth. And where was Stephen and his party when the proposition was made by us to give Squatter Sovereignty some vitality? Why, as Tom Benton said, he killed his own child, his own beautiful and only daughter, Popular Sovereignty, stone dead, in the Senate, the place of her nativity. He and his party voted it down. [Sensation.] The record of the country shows it. My Democratic friends, go and lower your standard of Popular Sovereignty. Stephen is not your leader if you follow in the wake of Popular Sovereignty, for Stephen voted it down. He was unwilling to see even the ninth part of it that was left by his bill.

HE PROVIDES A NICHE FOR THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

What more? He leaves his bill purposely open for this decision of the Supreme Court to crush out this ninth part of Popular Sovereignty. Mr. Calhoun had already given an interpretation to the Constitution, making it a pro-slavery Constitution, which by its own vigor carried slavery everywhere that it extended. And although this idea was derided at the time, it has grown at last to be the faith of the Democratic party. Mr. Douglas knew the new construction which Mr. Calhoun and the South had put and were putting upon the Constitution. What then did he do? When he brought in his Nebraska bill declaring that the people should be left perfectly free to vote it a free or a slave territory just as they chose, he added this proviso: "Subject to the Constitution of the United States." You see now where he was playing traitor. The little fellow was preparing a loop-hole through which, when this subject became the Great Chinese Wall along Mason and Dixon's line, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, separating the North and the South, he might escape without knocking out against it what little brains he had. [Cheers and laughter.] But Mr. Chase smoked him out of his hole and brought the little fellow up standing in the daylight, so that everybody could read him. He offered an amendment providing "that the people of the territory, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein"—and there stopped. That at once cleared away all this doubtful construction of the Constitution, and decided whether it was for slavery or for liberty. What then did Mr. Douglas do? He and his friends again voted Popular Sovereignty down. So that in every way in which we could test him, we found him practically against real Popular Sovereignty.

What more? Why, the slaveholders, finding themselves unable to win even at the grab game, having tried repeatedly and been again and again defeated, like Milton's Satan, when he rose gloomily from the place of his defeat, and cast his eyes about the universe to see whether he might once more find standing room to wage eternal war against the Almighty, turned about in search of some untried instrument with which to carry on the war of slavery against freedom. And where did they find it? In the Supreme Court. Defeated among the people of the Territory, defeated at the ballot-box by the popular vote, defeated by the cartridge-box, they went back to that old despotic element in our form of government, the United States Supreme Court, with its five slaveholding judges, representing three hundred thousand slaveholders, and four judges representing thirty millions of freemen who own no slaves. Of all places on the earth, that would seem to be the last refuge for Democracy. Why, the Democratic party had always professed to distrust the Supreme Court. Mr. Jefferson had said it was the "subtile corps of sappers and miners constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric;" that it was "an alien and despotic element in our system, and would ultimately, unless watched, usurp all the political power in the country;" that the responsibility by impeachment was a mere bugaboo that never could be carried out; that few judges died and none ever resigned. The celebrated resolutions of '98, passed by the Democracy of Virginia and Kentucky, looked to the same end and expressed the same distrust of the Supreme Court. Do you remember what old Andrew Jackson said? He said they had attempted to usurp his judicial power; that he was sworn to maintain the Constitution as he understood it, just as much as the judiciary; and he did maintain it against the judiciary. And on which side was the Democratic party? Was it with old Jackson, or the Supreme Court? It stood up unanimously by the side of Old Hickory; and for once they were right.

THE DECISION COMES.

But now a new spirit has taken possession of the Democratic party, and they are to day seeking refuge with this alien element—this old enemy of theirs; and are now entered heart and soul into the keeping and under the protection of that arbitrary old court. They made all the slaveholding Judges decide that the Constitution guarantees to the slaveholders the same property in his slave that it gives him in his cow or his horse—that he has the right, the local legislatures and Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, to carry his slave into any territory and hold him there.

Look now at the justice of this claim. I have already said that it was not the doctrine of the fathers. That it is not the doctrine of the Constitution I can prove by this brief argument: If the slaveholder has the same right to his slave that he has to any property—is the slave not liberated by going into an alien government, why did they put the fugitive-slave clause in the Constitution? Simply because the fugitive slave would otherwise have been free by the common law of every civilized nation upon earth. Yes, that remarkable provision was inserted, because without it every slave who crossed the line would have been free. My Democratic friends, if the slave stands on the same footing with the cow and the horse, why did they not put in a fugitive cow clause or a fugitive-horse-clause? [Laughter.] Why have we not a fugitive horse bill or a fugitive cow bill, declaring that any horse owing service and escaping from him to whom he owed service shall not go free, but shall be delivered up to him to whom service is due by said horse? [Roars of laughter and applause.]

What a miserable absurdity! The Constitution declares slaves to be persons. That they are persons you prove by your every day acts. In every Democratic Slave State of the Union, if a slave kill a man or a woman, you hang the slave; but if a cow or horse kill a man, do you hang the cow or horse? [Laughter and cheers.] Now, are you not ashamed of yourselves, [laughter,] to come up with this sort of argument among intelligent people? But such is the doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

DOUGLAS AND THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Now, what does Stephen say on this subject? Does he stand with Jefferson, and Jackson, and the old Democratic party, and the Republican party, saying that the Court travelled out of its jurisdiction? That when they decided that Scott, a man descended of slave parents of African blood, could not be a citizen, and, therefore, could not sue in the United States Court, there their judicial powers ended; but when they undertook to determine in advance of legislation, great political questions—questions purely and pre-eminently political, and belonging to the people—whether the territories, with all their untold millions, shall be free or slave, they transcended their power?

Does Mr. Douglas stand with us here? No; he says they were right in usurping this political power; and he gets up his humbug of Popular Sovereignty—this sovereignty of the ninth part of a man. [Laughter.] Why, in his speech at New Orleans he comes out openly and aboveboard, and says that under the Constitution "Slaves are recognized as property and placed on an equal footing with other property; hence the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has the right to remove to a Territory and carry his property with him;" that the master has the same right to carry his slaves into the Territories and have protection for them as his cow or his horse—subject to Popular Sovereignty. [Laughter.] Then he comes North and tells the people that under his Great Principle the people have a perfect right to legislate slavery out of the Territories by Popular Sovereignty and unfriendly legislation, and all subject to the Constitution! [Renewed laughter.]

At one end of the country the Constitution is supreme in the Territories, and at the other Popular Sovereignty is supreme. What! can two parties or two powers be supreme in the same government? No wonder your mother anxiously inquires, "Stephen, are you out?" [Great laughter.] A man can exist in two places at the same time! Two men can ride one horse, and one must not ride behind! [Laughter.] Thus your position crushes to atoms and grinds to powder all your boasted Popular Sovereignty; and it appears as it is, an utter humbug from stem to stern. It is all gone—as you say here in the North—"hook and line, bob and sinker," [laughter,] or, as we say down in old Kentuck, "lock, stock and barrel." [Renewed laughter.] It is all gone—not a particle left. Why, it is the grossest attempt recorded in history, to impose upon popular credulity, for him to pretend for a moment to be for popular sovereignty, when all his declarations are against it, rendering it utterly null and void.

In Jeff. Davis resolutions he says, you claim that the Supreme Court has decided this question against Popular Sovereignty. Be it so—that settles the matter. What is the use of talking? So says Stephen; or if it has not, when it shall so decide Stephen says: "I, Stephen will stand by with the army, navy and militia, of the United States to enforce the decree of the Supreme Court when the appeal comes from the inferior court in the Territories." Thus Stephen says if Popular Sovereignty is crushed out, he stands by the Supreme Court, and if it shall be crushed out he will stand by it; thus not only acquiescing in the past, but pledging himself in the future eternally against Popular Sovereignty, and in favor of the King and of the dogma, that the Constitution carries slavery everywhere through the Territories.

WHAT ARE HIS REAL SENTIMENTS?

A few words more and I have done. ["Go on," "go on," "we'll hear you all day."] I have shown you some of the declarations and actions of Mr. Douglas. What are his sentiments? Where are his affections? On the same side—in favor of the King against the people. Where is the proof? you say. In the Senate on the 9th of December, 1857, he said in the course of the debate, "I care not whether it (slavery) is voted down or up." Of course he does not. He sees nothing wrong in that institution whose barbarous character Charles Sumner has so truly portrayed before the world—that institution whose existence violates every principle of justice, and tramples out every spark of our humanity; which Wesley declares "the sum of all villainies." Where is the patriotic Stephen, the people-loving Stephen? He don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down, and all of you may go to the bottomless pit and he don't care so you make him President. [Cheers and laughter.] While the battle for domination was going on in Kansas between free and slave labor, when our fathers and mothers, our sisters and brothers were suffering the hardships of the revolutionary times, toiling, fighting and many of them dying in defence of the common liberty, where was Stephen? He was all the time on the side of our oppressors. When six thousand New England clergymen invoked him in the name of Almighty God, the principles of our common humanity, to stand by popular sovereignty and shield it from the slave oligarchy, to call off the dogs of war, withdraw the army, and let the pretended principle of the Kansas Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform be carried out, what answer did he make? He flew into a rage and cried out to these men, "You gentlemen of the cloth had better stick to your pulpits. What has religion to do with politics or Democracy?" And well might he ask it. There was great propriety in that—reproving them for carrying on dealings with the devil. [Laughter.] What have the clergy to do with Democratic politics? [Great laughter.] So say I. When the Savior was upon earth casting out devils, they were greatly enraged and cried out, with a loud voice, as Douglas cried to the clergymen, "What have we to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God? Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?" [Roars of laughter.] Well, it was all wrong that a solemn protest should come from the religious conscience of the nation.

But here comes a petition from the civil department. The people of Kansas petitioned for relief from the abuses under which they suffer, praying the withdrawal of the army that had oppressed them, handing the Republicans over, bound hand and foot, to the slave power. Where was Stephen then? In the same attitude of antagonism. He even went into a greater rage than before. Why, the little fellow was swollen up into a most belligerent attitude—the little man, who can't take the eighteen-inch step required by the "service before entering the army, strutted across the Senate floor like a little cock-patridge (laughter,) shaking his fist in the faces of the friends of Kansas and threatening, "We will subdue you!" (great laughter,)—as if a man whose coat-tail, as Tom Benton said, was so near the ground, could subdue anybody. (Cheers and laughter.) He never can step into the White House! (Cheers.)

What more? A little later, on the 16th of May, 1860, in the debate upon Jeff. Davis's resolution, what does he say? We find him down upon his knees once more, as he was in 1854, pleading his cause before the King—"And now, oh King! who has better served you than I, your slave Stephen? After I had spoken and voted for the Wilmot Proviso, I swallowed my words, disavowed my principles, betrayed my constituency, and handed over a free Territory to be made slave. Do you ask if I stand by the Supreme Court? Yes, I do; and I have given you with my principle more than you ever asked." Having run through all the stages of apostacy, he throws off his popular sovereignty cover, comes out boldly for slavery, putting his foot on squatter sovereignty, and trampling it into nothingness, glorying in the snare with which he has deluded the free States, he exclaims; "Under this doctrine they have converted a tract of free Territory into slave Territory more than five times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., but up to 38 deg., giving you a degree and a half more slave Territory than you ever claimed." Yes, my Democratic friends, you will find that he used these very words in the Senate on the 16th of May last. "And now," he says, "oh, King! wilt thou not make me President of the United States?" [Great laughter and cheers.]

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

History records a fact that is very apposite here. When Benedict Arnold had sold his country's liberty, and received in his blood-stained hand the price of his treason in British gold, he went to England, and on one occasion asked to be introduced among the aristocracy. But the historian says that the British nobleman, to whom he desired to be introduced, replied; "We acknowledge the service he has rendered our King, but I cannot shake the hand of Arnold. We love the treason but despise the traitor;" and he turned his back upon him. And so said this King, the slave power, standing up in the person of Mr. Benjamin, speaking for the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States: "Mr. Douglas, we recognize all the services you have done us, which was more than we asked. But that is not the trouble, Mr. Douglas. If the truth must be told, we cannot trust you. [Cheers.] No, sir, we will not trust you." And the South folded her arms, turned her back upon his supplications, and spurned him from the foot of the throne. [Great cheers.] What is the result? He won't get a single electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line, [applause,] nor will he get a single electoral vote north of Mason and Dixon's line. [Immense cheering.]

For once has Stephen proved a prophet indeed. Ten years ago he spoke with singular prescience of the curse of God which would light upon that man who with impious hand would dare to break down the landmark between freedom and slavery. And oh, Douglas! how art thou fallen now! Let all men take a warning for all time to come. "Put not your trust in princes." [Applause and Laughter.]

PARTIES AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

Why, what are the positions and the prospects of Douglas and the other candidates? Here are the positions of these parties: the Breckinridge party standing squarely and openly upon the ground that ours is a pro-slavery government—that the Constitution of its own vigor carries slavery into the Territories everywhere; Mr. Bell standing upon the same platform, cheek-by-jowl with Breckinridge. They are open and aboveboard. It is the lion, with the claws and teeth displayed, roaring and threatening to devour; while Stephen, who holds the same ground, like the little smooth-faced, cunning fox, conceals himself, as he supposes, wrapt in the meal of Popular Sovereignty, with his claws and teeth all ready to pounce upon you whenever you shall be allured within the reach of his power. [Applause.] They are all the same—all in the same boat, and all destined to Salt River. [Cheers and laughter.]

There is some consistency in the Breckinridge men. They go for slavery. They have ceased to celebrate the Fourth of July. For ten years in my county it has not been celebrated. [Sensation.] Of course not. Why should they celebrate the day the Declaration of Independence was given to the world? Here is an incendiary document just as bad as Helper's book or the New Testament. [Applause and laughter.] They say, "We'll have none of it." They are open and frank. Hear the Senator from South Carolina: "The man who has the money should own the man who has none—own the laborer, black or white. The laborer is the mud-sill of society. Slavery is the basis of civilization. The Declaration of Independence is a lie. We are tired of this humbug about liberty and equality—your greasy mechanics, your close-fisted farmers—your unwashed, unterrified Democracy, away with it! We will have no more of it. Give us a king and a standing army." Such is the South behind the scene and on the scene. But there is some consistency and some vigor in it. Therefore they have some votes—some States. They are a power in the state. They overthrow and build up; they are powerful for mischief.

These men are standing in line with the South, waiting until the Republican party shall abuse its trust, when they hope in the change to get into office and fatten in the public corn crib once more. [Applause.] And here in the North the Democrats—the long-headed old line Democracy—stand with them. Where are your Daniel S. Dickinsons, your Caleb Cushings, your Pierces and Butlers, the old treasury rats who have been all their lives in office, who always scent the wind, and know how to march with a bee line over hill and dale, prairie and forest, to the public crib? [Laughter.] All for Breckinridge—nobody for Douglas but your greenhorns and gudgeons. [Laughter.] Douglasism will die out after this campaign and there will be no more of it forever. ["Good, good."] His followers will have to go somewhere else. What are they do then? Douglas will be dead, buried and gone beneath the powers the power of political resurrection forever. [Applause.] Already they are administering upon his effects—his charts and papers, for he has no other effects left. What are these Douglas men fighting for?

They have no earthly chance now before the people, nor if the election goes into the House, to elect Stephen—none whatever. The only object of these men, who are crying out for Douglas and Popular Sovereignty, is in the chance to secure some miserable, contemptible local office—a place in Congress, or the post of sheriff, or clerk of the county, or constable, though it cost the liberty of the people, or peril the safety of the Republic. It is that they may pick up a few crumbs that fall from the public table. It is a disgraceful business, my Douglas friend. Quit it, my dear sir, and take to feeding pigs, or some other honest vocation. But if you should, by some possibility, throw the election into the House, then where does it go? The Senate and House are already elected, and we know where each man stands. The House cannot elect, and it must be sent to the Senate, when the Presidency will go to his Jo Lane. [Renewed laughter.] He will be President—a man who, in conjunction with Breckinridge, is the candidate of avowed disunionists and traitors, the leader of men whose great object is to destroy the Government of the United States. That will be another fruit of this wonderful Democracy. [Applause]

Their present position is well illustrated by a remark made by an old Hoosier friend of mine. "Clay," said he, "don't you trust in this division of the Democratic party. I know them; they can't fool me. That quarrel is all pretended. Just so long as they could win by it, they had one candidate and two faces to their platform—one to the North and another to the South. Now that game is played out. The people have caught them at that, and they now have two men and two faces—one with his face squarely to the North and another with his face squarely to the South." [Great laughter and cheers.] They expect to carry the election into the Senate and there they will all strike hands again as a band of brothers, sell out the liberties of the people, and take possession of the government once more. Their conduct reminds me of the plan adopted by a young lawyer who came out West some years ago. He had just married a new and beautiful bride. Under the pre emption law then none but heads of families could take up a quarter section or 160 acres of land. "Now," said he, "my dear wife, we'll quarrel and get a divorce; then I'll take up 160 acres of land, and you'll take up 160 acres, and we'll have 320 acres—a nice half section. Then we'll get married again and have a good time generally." [Great laughter.] Now if that game is to be played by these men—if this fictitious divorce of the Democracy is to result in a new union when they have taken the election out of the hands of the people and carried it to the House, there to be bought and sold and traded for by mercenary politicians, then, in the name of true Democracy and our common liberty and the safety of this popular government, I forbid the banns. [Laughter.]

[Here a band of music stationed on an adjoining stand struck up a lively air, almost drowning the speaker's voice.]

VOICES—Stop the music!

Mr. CLAY—No, gentlemen; let it go on. We are the men who can afford to play and sing. Liberty loves music, and poetry and song. Thank God! Slavery can have none of these to aid it. (Applause.)

Here, gentlemen, are these three men, all standing up against the people, and on our side is Honest Old Abe Lincoln, the man of the people. (Great enthusiasm.) Which will you take? ("Lincoln! Lincoln!" Three rousing cheers for Old Abe were given by the crowd.) Thank God, we are driven to no such alternative as to choose between these three men—Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge. [illegible] fortunately; it seems almost providential. Now for the first time in the history of this government, this King—the Slave Power—has failed to administer it; the Democratic party that has so long held the country, is going to ruin. The unterrified is terrified—the united is disunited. The North threatens the South, and impending [illegible] seems hanging over us. The government is corrupt—too corrupt longer to exist in this way.

Now with all this accumulated corruption, with the ship of State tossed upon the waves of a profound popular commotion, while every part is in disorder, shrouds and rigging torn, helm broken and gone, [illegible] while she rushes full upon the rocks, what shall we do? Put the same officers back? No; the people are tired of the old regime, and will now take the government, which has proved a failure in the hands of the King, into our own hands, since we are fortunate enough now to have one that we can trust—Abe Lincoln, the child of the people, Old Abe Lincoln of Illinois. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

Oh! it is a glorious spectacle that is now presented! At last we are going to illustrate our capacity for self Government—to prove that the laborer does not of necessity belong to the capitalist—that the working man must not in the natural order of things be always the mud-sill—the bottom log, lying in the slush; but the stone that the Democratic oligarchy have rejected from the building is about to become the chief stone of the corner, [loud applause,]—the beautiful Corinthian column to adorn the temple of liberty, proclaiming by its bright presence to all the nations, "Look! see what liberty promises and achieves for the down-trodden and the children of the poor!" Behold this man, the child of poverty, tried by the fire of adversity, coming out as pure gold, strengthened in his intellect, and developed in his person into the hardy manhood of a giant—a Saul among the people—a true giant among his peers. [Applause.] When the battle was to be fought two years ago in Illinois between free and slave labor, between freemen and the oligarchy of slavery, where among all the native and intelligent millions of this beautiful land was found a standard-bearer to lead the van in fighting your battle against the Little Giant who led the forces of the slaveholders? None other more fit was found than honest, earnest, eloquent Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause.] How well, how gallantly he bore himself, you know, for you were near by and saw him struggling through the thickest of the fight, bearing aloft our standard, while the eyes of all the nation were upon him. You of the North and we of the South stood by and gazed, with drawn breath, each [illegible] that memorable strife. And how nobly did he move forward, conquering and to conquer! Here in Illinois, the home of Douglas, [illegible] of Democracy, where Democratic majorities piled in thousands along the track of [illegible] political history, marking with invariable certainty each recurring election for over thirty years, he led you to the conflict with the Democracy under the lead of their Giant; and the people after a fair hearing, decided for Lincoln and Liberty by a majority of 4085 over Douglas. [Great enthusiasm.] And will you do it again? ["Yes," "yes."] Yes, I know you will; you will give him the Electoral vote of Illinois. Although, by Democratic gerrymandering, he was then cheated out of a place in the Senate, we the people, will amply repay him principal and interest, when, on the 4th day of March, 1861, we place him in the White House. [Tremendous cheering.] All honor to Honest Old Abe! "Thou hast been faithful over a few things; we will make thee ruler over many things." [Prolonged cheers.]

But listen to this threat of the King: "If we elect our man, well and good; but if you dare to elect your man, woe betide you! We'll break up the Government. [Laughter.] We'll dissolve the Union; we'll rule or ruin." What does that mean? It means that we are not to have equality in these States—that you, the free people of the Northwest, shall not be equal to the proud oligarchy of three hundred thousand slaveholders. Is any man here intimidated by these threats? ["No." "No!"] Does the Czar of Russia, wielding the concentrated strength of sixty millions of people, hold you in trembling submission? Are you slaves whose abject spirits dare not rise to shake off a despotism under which you cower? Are you in Illinois afraid? ["No," "No."] Do you give way? ["No," "No."] If you are afraid, abolish the demonstrations of the popular will, lay down the insignia of Republicanism, have no more of these great meetings of the masses, desert the ballot box and say—Douglas "Thou art King." ["Never!" "Never!"] If you are not, then elect your own man by the Constitution and laws. ["We will."] Place the star spangled banner in Old Abe's left hand and the sword of justice in his right, and respond to these men who are threatening dissolution, in the language of Jackson, "By the Eternal, the Union shall be preserved." [Tremendous applause.] "In the Providence of God, and by the liberties of the people, we say you shall neither rule nor ruin." [Applause] And upon that banner shall be inscribed no such miserable motto as "Slavery and Union," nor yet "Slavery with or without the Union," but in the words of him who grew immortal in their utterance, everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart, "LIBERTY AND UNION, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Great and long continued cheering.]

## The Nomination of John Hickman.

Speaking of the statement going the rounds of the papers that the Republicans of the Sixth (Pennsylvania) District, had failed to nominate John Hickman for re-election to Congress, the Chester County *Herald* says:

It is not strange that papers in other States are misled by our awkward manner of making nominations for Congress. It is well calculated to mislead those at a distance, who are not acquainted with it. Each county nominates for itself and sends three conferees to meet a like number of conferees from the other county or counties in a District. If these conferees, or a majority of them, agree, they confirm the nomination of one county and withdraw the others. If they do not agree, which is often the case, then there is a quarrel and the candidates are all in the field. In this case, we are happy to state, there will be no contest. Delaware county was desirous of manifesting her continued confidence in Mr. Broomall, and nominated him by a small majority, but a very large one, in their convention. Chester county nominated John Hickman by acclamation, without one dissenting voice. Mr. Broomall declined, and the conferees, as will be seen by this day's paper, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Hickman, and he is the nominee of the District without any difficulty. Our Western friends may rest assured that the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, will not disappoint the friends of the whole nation, but will return the People's champion by an overwhelming majority.


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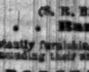
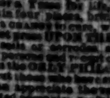
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Established, A. D. 17[illegible]
Two Verdicts from [illegible]
CHRISTADORO'S HAIR [illegible]
THE SCIENTIFIC VER[illegible]
THE PUBLIC VERD[illegible]
Diarrhœa, Dysentery [illegible]
P. P. P.
Park's Prickly P[illegible]
Bourbon Whisky [illegible]
Those who are Curio[illegible]
Barry's Tricopherous [illegible]
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CONGRESS
C. W.
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GAS PIPE AND FI[illegible]
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R. D. McFARL[illegible]
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—AND—
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BUTLER & HUNT, [illegible]
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BOOK BINDER AN[illegible]

RUPTU[illegible]
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THE SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.
The second decision is a popular one. The thousands who use the dye are unanimous in recommending it above all others, for the exquisite naturalness of the blacks and browns it imparts, and the rapidity of its effect. This is
THE PUBLIC VERDICT.
The documents which constitute these verdicts may be seen at the establishment of CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Is sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Sold by JNO. D. PARK.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 194 Lake st., Chicago.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
*They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.*
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts.
PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS, Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New-York. Sold wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 194 Lake-st., by Druggists generally.

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 75 State street, Chicago.
S. S. LANDON, Agent.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswa ... (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:—

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.
Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water.
CLARKE & WHITE.

## Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs,
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Fifty per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 25 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....84
—SALE IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
and Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done ...
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

## Dentists' Cards.

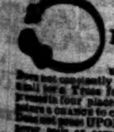
FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
1......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......1
Post Office Box 3639.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. S. BINGHAM, MANAGER.)
108 . . Randolph Street . . 108
Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
Awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

## Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print: [illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 2000 reams Manilla do.
... reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Fancy Stationery.
... kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
Is now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
[illegible]
NO. 166 LAKE STREET, ... corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street. Post Office Box 3534.



RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. ... [illegible] ...
I. B. SEELEY.
... and Sole Agent for the Western States.
Office 106 Lake street. Post Office Box 4355 Chicago, Illinois.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.
—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Calorie Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal ... [illegible] ...

## Educational.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.
The State University of Iowa
Has been reorganized, and will be opened for the reception of students, on the third Wednesday in September next.
FACULTY:
REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., LL. D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric.
REV. JAMES LILLIE, M. D., D. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
REV. OLIVER M. SPENCER, A. M., Professor of Languages.
NELSON R. LEONARD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
T. S. PARVIN, ESQ., Curator and Librarian and Instructor in Natural History.
D. FRANKLIN WELLS, A. B., Principal of the Normal Department.
Iowa City, August 23d.

PALMER'S ACADEMY, No. 213
State street, third door south of Adams.
The Fall Term of this Institution
HAS NOW COMMENCED.
TERMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. Circulars will be found at all of the Book Stores on Lake street.
W. D. PALMER, A. M., Principal.
Evening Schools will commence on the first of October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 6 East Twenty-First street, New York,
Will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home after Sept. 1st, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—
Fall Term opens Sept. 12th. Faculty includes a President and eight Professors. Departments, I.—College; Course of study equivalent to the best Eastern Colleges. II.—Agricultural Department. III.—Academy; Course of study embraces all that is required to enter any College, or for a good business education. Open to intelligent boys 12 years old. State street cars convey students ...

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
—AT—
LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.
The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th,
And with accomodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.
Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.—Corner of VanBuren st. and Edina Place. The sixth Annual Session will commence
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1860.
Terms as low as in similar Institutions. Circulars will be found at Griggs's Book Store.
E. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal & Proprietor.

F. G. BERTEAU'S FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 109 & 113 Clark st., corner of Ohio, will re-open on the 10th of September next. In view of the flourishing state of its affairs, the Principal has made great alterations and reductions in the terms of his new Circular, which may be obtained at the Institution, or at Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s 39 & 41 Lake st.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.
No. 63 Edina Place,
BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.
The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860.

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts. The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860. Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—
The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Griggs's Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.
THE FIFTH YEAR
OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE
Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.
References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.
Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.
Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.
Hon. ... Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq.
I. H. Burch, Esq.

## Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
*In Sums and for Terms to Suit.*
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.
*Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.*
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
151 Lake st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. Old Scrip wanted.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., British Consulate, Custom House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
*Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.*
NO. 4............LARMON BLOCK............NO. 4
N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

## Business Cards.

FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers in HAY OF ALL KINDS, both Loose and Pressed, at 45 Market street. A large assortment always on hand ... All persons in want of a good article are solicited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled, and delivered in any part of the city.
H. N. FRISBIE. M. L. FRISBIE.

STILES & DEANE,
COUNSELORS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.
Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
R. R. STILES. WM. BOSCOE DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.
Chicago, Ill.
R. S. BLACKWELL. J. N. METHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office—157 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Baines, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; B. S. Corwin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., C. ... Holden, Esq., Col. B. S. Shepard, Esq., John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - Dearborn Street. - 80
GEO. PAYSON..................WM. C. REYNOLDS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
Reference in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FAY BRICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT.

## Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.
Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.
S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
SPRINGFIELD..............ILLINOIS.
Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the city, is centrally located and easy of access from all trains of travel, and being the most convenient house for the resident and transient public ... The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The suits of rooms are well arranged, and comfortably furnished for families and large travelling parties, and is in the design of the proprietors to make it a first-class Hotel in every respect.
Free Omnibus to and from the House.
FREEMAN & BURBANKS, Proprietors.

JULIEN HOUSE, Dubuque, Iowa.
—The Furniture, Fixtures, Billiard Tables and Bar Room Stock, together with the Lease of the Julien House, is offered for sale. The property will be sold cheap, and upon liberal terms. ... [illegible] ...

THE INVALID'S HOME.
H. KNAPP, M. D.
Formerly of New York, has opened an Infirmary in Chicago on a new system of treatment ... for the treatment of ALL Chronic Diseases. See Card in Weekly. General ... opposite New Post Office. CONSULTATION FREE. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

| Trains Depart. | | Trains Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| | MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | |
| 7.30 A. M. | | 5.30 A. M. |
| 8.00 P. M. | | 3.00 P. M. |
| | MICHIGAN CENTRAL. | |
| 7.30 A. M. | | 5.00 A. M. |
| 8.00 P. M. | | 3.00 P. M. |
| | PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO. | |
| 6.40 A. M. | | 6.00 A. M. |
| 7.25 P. M. | | 5.30 P. M. |
| | GALENA & CHICAGO UNION. | |
| 9.45 A. M. | | 6.00 A. M. |
| 9.30 P. M. | | 5.00 P. M. |
| | DIXON AIR LINE. | |
| 9.45 A. M. | | 5.30 A. M. |
| 9.40 P. M. | | 5.00 P. M. |
| | CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. | |
| 8.15 A. M. | | 5.55 A. M. |
| 9.15 P. M. | | 5.30 P. M. |
| 4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation | | |
| | ILLINOIS CENTRAL. | |
| 8.45 A. M. | | 4.00 P. M. |
| 8.15 P. M. | | 9.00 P. M. |
| | CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. | |
| 9.15 A. M. | | 5.50 A. M. |
| 9.15 P. M. | | 5.00 P. M. |
| 4.30 P. M. Peru Accommodation. | | |
| | ALTON AND ST. LOUIS. | |
| 9.00 A. M. | | 4.10 A. M. |
| 9.00 P. M. | | 7.30 P. M. |
| 4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation. | | |
| | CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. | |
| 9.45 A. M. | | 6.15 A. M. |
| 9.30 P. M. | | 6.45 P. M. |
| 5.00 P. M. Janesville Acc. | | 12.55 P. M. |
| | MILWAUKEE. | |
| 9.45 A. M. | | 1.55 P. M. |
| 9.00 P. M. | | 6.45 P. M. |
| 5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation. | | |

*Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

## Miscellaneous.

500 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS
9 1-2 Cents per yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
90 Cents per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES
Hamilton and Pacific
DELANES.
18 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET

H. M. HIGGINS.
No. 117 Randolph Street.
BASS DRUMS,
TENOR DRUMS,
All Sizes and Prices.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.
PIANO STOOLS—Fine Rosewood Piano Stools, from $10 to $18.
Iron Frames, $5 to $8.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS
PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, NEW SCALE
PIANO FORTES,
From $250 to $1,000.
—AT—
H. M. HIGGINS'S,
No. 117 Randolph Street.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY TYRRELL,
48...Lake St., Chicago...48
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS,
Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,
Ask the Attention of Dealers to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS.
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

SPONGE—SPONGE—SPONGE.
Toilet Sponges.
Nursery Sponges.
Bathing Sponges.
Carriage Sponges.
Surgeon's Sponges.
The finest variety of Sponges is to be found at
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.
Dealers in Toilet Articles, Bathing Gloves and Straps, Genuine Bay Water, Fine Colognes, Toilet Vinegar, &c.

72 LAKE STREET 72
A GOOD PURCHASE
IS
HALF A SALE.
We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive
FALL STOCK
OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
*Large Stock, Great Variety.*
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.
Dealers are invited to examine our stock, or I would be glad to fill small orders, as sample of the Goods we keep, which in style of finish would be found superior to any. Extend your orders to
H. C. Van Schaack, Jr.,
No. 47 State street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at
EASTERN PRICES.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT
—AND—
Lantern Manufactory.
For Sale at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & Co.,
47 & 49 State st.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,
INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,
New Worsted Goods.
THE CORTEZ SLEEVE,
RUSSIAN HOOD,
ESQUIMAUX PANTS,
CHOICE MARIPOSAS,
Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.
HAIR NETTS,
IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.
Commenced Slippers,
And Embroidery materials of all kinds.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 - LASALLE ST., - 41
Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

## Banking and Exchange.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO.......................ILLINOIS.
44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.
Banking Department
Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city and country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special arrangements have been made to that effect. ...
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued, interest at six per cent will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained three months in our hands ...
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections made on all parts of the West, and proceeds collected on remittance.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities in the Union, payable in any part of the United States or Canada, and make arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, Stock, County, Railway, &c. Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York enable us to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking business can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We draw ... [illegible] ... on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bâle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c. ...
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.....OTTO GELPCKE.....ALEX'R ELLIS.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized Agent for HANOVER, PRUSSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,
LACON, ILLINOIS,
C. D. GRAY, Cashier. .... W. F. PALMER, Pres't.
Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties, and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
Bankers and Exchange Dealers.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.

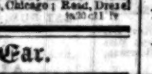
BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
WISCONSIN.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. .... A. G. BUTLER, Pres't.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE C
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.
Collections made and remitted at current rates.
EXCHANGE—Park Bank, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Wells, Bros. Chicago, Ill.; ... & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York.

## Eye and Ear.



LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
.....SOUTH CLARK STREET.....
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired and glass inserted in old frames.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his time and talents exclusively to Opthalmic and Aural Surgery. ... [illegible] ... Prescriptions of surgical operations are not required.

COLLECTION LAWS OF
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.
NOW READY, a new edition containing all the amendments of the present year. No other work has the Laws of 1860.
PRICE—Half bound sheep, $1,00; whole bound sheep $1,50.
A liberal discount to the trade. News dealers and book agents supplied.
Five or six intelligent canvassers wanted. The books are for sale at my office, No. 43 Clark street.
J. T. HOYT.

WHOLESALE AGENCY FOR
AMBROTYPE MEDALS OF
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON,
BELL AND EVERETT,
BRECKINRIDGE & LANE.
BADGES! BADGES!! BADGES!!!
ON FINE SATIN.
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
ALL SIZES, WITH NAMES OF CANDIDATES PRINTED ON THEM.
Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Childrens' Cabs, Fishing Tackle, etc.
New stock and styles for Fall Trade. Wholesale buyers supplied at low prices, at 138 LAKE STREET,
Barnum Brothers.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at as low prices as any other manufacturers. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay.

POLITICAL BANNERS
Of all kinds painted to order by
JEVNE & ALMINI,
101 Washington St.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN
—AND—
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEDALS
AT BOWEN BROTHERS,
72 Lake street.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90........WASHINGTON STREET........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary to a complete printing office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

FUR WAREHOUSE,
Sign of the Elk Horn.
I. C. MAYER & SON,
No. 103 Broadway, New York.
We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our New Manufacturing Establishment, and would inform our friends and the public generally, that about the 15th of Aug. next we shall open a full stock of every description of American and European Furs, manufactured in the most approved and latest styles, viz: Capes, Mantillas, Cloaks, Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets and Gloves, Ladies' (Victorine) Skating Muffs and Capes; also, a great variety of Sleigh Robes, such as Bear, Wolf, Raccoon Grey Fox, &c., &c., which we offer at Wholesale and Retail, on favorable terms. Furs dressed and ... [illegible] ... and highest market price.

1860. New Crop 1860.
LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stones for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplaines streets.



FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake street, Chicago.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with reliable certificates of cures, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing post office box 4355. Office 106 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
108 South Clark st., between Monroe and Adams Sts.
Chicago, Ill.
I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

100,000 HAM SACKS,
ASSORTED SIZES,
For sale at the
Corn Exchange Bag Factory
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157 South Water street.

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use constantly on hand and orders promptly filled. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in barrels, manufactured at Gold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 153 South Water street, Chicago.

## Scales.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.

They are made only at St. Johnsbury, Vt., by E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., the original inventors, and all other Scales represented as Fairbanks' are mere imitations of which the public should beware.

They are extremely simple in construction, are made of the very best materials, by experienced and intelligent workmen, and under the strictest supervision of the inventors.

They are made of all sizes and capacities, and adapted to all required uses, embracing more than a hundred different modifications.

They are made with a shallow pit, or with none at all, according to location, and as purchasers may prefer.

They are made with lateral stay rods, which, by receiving the shock when loads are placed upon the platform, and preventing all unnecessary motion upon the bearings, add largely to their durability, as has been demonstrated by long experience.

They are made with steel plates resting upon knife edges, thus securing the least possible amount of friction, but these edges, being protected from motion, are durable, which cannot otherwise be the case.

They should be placed level in order to weigh with exactness, as all scales must be, but they are not materially affected, nor so much as most other scales, by any ordinary inclination of platform.

They have taken more first premiums than all other Scales, seldom, or never, failing in fair competition, and, what is of more practical value, have received the award of superior excellence by the vast numbers who have used them for many years.

They have been in constant use in all branches of business for thirty years, in all parts of the world, and having been more thoroughly tried, are the acknowledged standard.

They are fully warranted, not only strong and accurate, but durable, and the manufacturers, who are permanently established and fully responsible, will always be prompt to make this warranty good.

They are, owing to the large experience and superior facilities of the manufacturers, offered at lower prices than other Scales of equal size and strength.

They are put up complete in any part of the country, at short notice, by competent workmen, and on liberal terms.

They are cheap, convenient, strong, accurate and durable, their superiority in these respects having been proved by long use, and no pains will be spared to maintain, and, if possible, improve their quality.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
35 Lake Street, Chicago.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. | L. L. GREENLEAF, Chicago, Illinois.



HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
29 So. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales repaired.



Howe's Standard Scales.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 83 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

## For Pike's Peak.



GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.
Agent for St. Louis Shot.
Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
GEO. T. ABBEY, 108 Lake street.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE ... [illegible] ... only $600 and weighs but 1,500 pounds, and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked all winter without heat, by Water. We think the Mills will be the ones for the miners. ...
We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best Amalgamator in use (under the same patent), for crushing Iron Ore or Manufacturing Stone.
A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1809, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.
DuBOIS & AUSTIN.



FOR THE GOLD MINES.
CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,
[SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.]
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES,
COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES;
also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 36 Lake st.

## Medicines, &c.

ATWOOD'S
QUININE TONIC
BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic ever offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
For its Superior Medicinal Qualities

This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a pleasant and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of PERUVIAN BARK, carefully combined with various tonics and stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.
It is a most invigorating to the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous systems, after prolonged illness, in fever and ague, ...
For diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any superior remedy.
One of the first Physicians in Boston has said "that it is the best preparation of bitters that has ever been offered to the public."
Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits.
For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars.
FOR SALE BY
CHAS. H. ATWOOD,
19 CENTRAL ST., BOSTON.
And at J. H. REED & CO.'S, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills
And Phoenix Bitters.
The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the Diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
BILIOUS COLIC, SEROUS LOOSENESS, BILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, COLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.
DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent.
Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.
FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of thirty five years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.
PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings.
SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description.
WORMS of all kinds are effectively expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.
The Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all disease from the system.
Prepared and sold by
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.
For sale by all druggists

## Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of G. S. Hubbard & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The claims in favor or against said firm and all other matters connected therewith, will be settled by G. S. Hubbard or Chas. H. Hunt.
G. S. HUBBARD,
CHAS. H. HUNT,
E. TAYLOR.
Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1860.

CO PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. TRAGO, under the name of Stouffer & Trego, and shall continue at my old stand, on Clark street, one block south of the M. S. Freight Depot.
HENRY L. STOUFFER.
Chicago, Sept. 8th, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Flanders, McKindley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled up by James McKindley, who is alone authorized to use the name of said firm in liquidation.
GEORGE W. FLANDERS,
JAMES McKINDLEY,
THEODORE SEDGWICK.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of James McKindley & Co., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business at No. 79 South Water street, the store formerly occupied by Flanders, McKindley & Co.
JAMES McKINDLEY,
G. S. INGRAHAM.
Chicago, Sept. 3, 1860.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world ... [illegible] ...
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGrath & Co., Ottawa.
To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say ... [illegible] ...

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND HEADING.—The subscribers offer for sale a large stock of first-class, well seasoned, Cut Staves with ... Heading, Circled or otherwise. Can ship to any part of the South or West on short notice. Address JONES, CHAPIN & CO., ...

## Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus..........$389,746.76.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, President. E. P. ROSS, Vice President. ... COGGSHALL, Secretary. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.69
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due..........$179,887 65
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $181,636,23.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., 2nd floor, Loomis' Block.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
CHARTERED IN 1810.
Assets May 1st, 1860:
MARK'T VALUE.
[illegible]
Total Assets..........$935,... 
Total Liabilities..........$ 66,...
Policies in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
NO. 1 LOOMIS' BLOCK,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

INSURANCE.—
Economy and Security.
THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,
OF NEW YORK,
Issues Participating Fire Policies
On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.
Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.
S. C. HIGGINSON & ...,
No. 4 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, ... Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860..........$288,217 83
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$335,261 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$380,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$238,168 ...
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$174,473 ...
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$...
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets..........$1,005,... 
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
Total Assets..........$3,...
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS.
188..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........188

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
January 1st, 1860.
[illegible]
Total Assets..........$...
Total Liabilities..........$40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, to be made to the duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as any other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to ensure the full confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
E. MAGILL, General Agent, 51 and 53 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western states may be addressed.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus..........$275,000
Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insured.
STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.
Of New York,
Cash Capital..........$200,000.
Insure also in
FIRE INS. CO., of London,
Capital..........$...
EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.
Of London,
Capital..........$...
Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c.
L. B. ALEXANDER, Agent,
... South Water street, Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's block.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their Superior Green and Purple Roofing Slates, Would call attention to the low cost of this Fire Proof material, and to the great purity of rain-water collected from slate roofs, ... [illegible] ...
GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES
Will please address the Company, corner 12th st. and ... N. Y., or the undersigned, where orders will receive prompt attention.
G. FURMAN, Agent,
27 Courtlandt street, New York.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES and SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1 and 2 Tallow rendered; Grease of all kinds; Candles, Soap, ... [illegible] ...
J. C. MITCHELL,
77 Eleventh, and cor. Sixteenth and Archer Road.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley, Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers.
Sales Room, No. 46 West Lake street. Factory, No. ... [illegible] ...

OHIO MAMMOTH STRAWBERRY.
250,000 Roots of this Splendid Berry
FOR SALE BY
L. B. PLATT & CO., 65 Randolph street.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street. . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
No Girls sent from the office without a printed card.

## Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss.—Superior Court, October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Chicago. ... [illegible] ...
Witness my hand at the City of Chicago, this 12th day September, A. D. 1860. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk of said Court.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—MILWARD PORK HOUSE, CHICAGO.—The Assignees of ... will offer at public auction, at the Court House in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the building and packing ... known as the Milward Pork House, ... [illegible] ...
E. T. HOPPOCK,
GEO. H. ...
... } Assignees.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel F. Smith vs. The unknown heirs of William C. Hamaston—In Chancery. ... [illegible] ...
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
STARR & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1860. Samuel F. Smith vs. Newman Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw—In Chancery. ... [illegible] ...
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
STARR & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Leonard Kent and Martha H. Kent, his wife, did, on the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1858, make and execute a certain Deed of Trust to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, upon the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note ... for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2000), ... [illegible] ...
WILLIAM K. STEELE, Trustee.
Chicago, August 29th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1860. L. C. Paine Freer vs. Tobias Miller, ... [illegible] ...
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
L. C. P. FREER, in per., Compl't. Sol'r.

## Machinery, Hardware, &c.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Litharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3136.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
122 Clark-st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
No. 195 and 197 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 190 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tin-ware.

## Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE,
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago
S. E. CLARK & CO., 139 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers. Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
41, 43 & 45 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—
178 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two of best brands.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find these articles at the lowest rates. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

## Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
51..........RANDOLPH STREET..........51

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
154.... South Clark street, .....154

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
BAGS AND PAPER,
28 South Canal Street.................Chicago, Ill.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

## Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Yarns, Buttons, Combs, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
78 Lake st., Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
78 Lake st., Chicago.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.
AT WHOLESALE.
1860—Fall Trade—1860.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25.......LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.......25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY and PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!
BLACKBURN BRO'S,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Leather, Hide and Shoe Findings,
HAVE REMOVED TO
46..........LAKE STREET..........46
B. Bro's are in receipt of a large stock of Leather of Paper ... [illegible] ...
Country orders will receive our immediate and best attention.
N. B.—To Hide Dealers.—We will pay the highest market price for Hides. BLACKBURN BRO'S, Leather and Hide Dealers, 46 Lake street.

FOR THE FALL TRADE
1860.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
29..........LAKE STREET..........29
Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And are prepared to supply Western Merchants Low Prices.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs and Buffalo Robes!
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56......LAKE ST., CHICAGO......56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
Hats, Caps and Furs.
No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 5

FALL TRADE,—
1860.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 21 & 23 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods
FOR
MENS' WEAR.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of
Broadcloths, of all colors and qualities,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,
Blue and Black Pilots,
Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF
CASTOR BEAVERS.
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 33..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 33
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
After the 15th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
Boston, March 28, 1860.
To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.:
Gentlemen:—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes for the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours,
CHASE, MERRITT & CO.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the States named, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress. ... [illegible] ...
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CRESSANGE,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL-SELECTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive continual additions, ... [illegible] ...
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE!
Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
THOMAS P. EYER,
... LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Mattresses.
SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.
Particular Attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

## Wholesale Houses.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
G. C. Cook & Co.,
(Successors to Barrows, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE ST., - 16 & 18
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. Cook & Co.,
16 & 18 - STATE ST. - 16 & 18

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
AND
HATS AND CAPS.
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
At Wholesale.
98......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......98
Corn Baskets.
BROOMS, TWINES,
BRUSHES, CORDAGE,
MEASURES, MATS,
TUBS, AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS, WATER PAILS,
BOWLS, MATCHES,
BATH BRICK, GUN CAPS,
CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
98 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
1000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
... Bundles Sheet Iron, No. 18 to 27.
... Russia Sheet Iron.
... Imitation sheet iron.
... Coils Zinc, assorted widths.
... Pig Tin and Copper.
... Pressed Copper Bottoms.
... Bundles Wire, assorted No. 0 to 18.
... Kegs Nails, Wrought and other brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Rings, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake street.

LELAND & MIXER,
IN FLANDERS' BLOCK,
Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st.
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and ...
P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18...Lake Street...18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER S. BUTLER.

1860--FALL TRADE--1860.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at The Lowest Prices.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we are now receiving, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a Full Assortment of Custom Made Calf, Kip, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

## Sewing Machines.

$28, $28, $35, $35, $40, $40.
SEWING MACHINES!
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING.
5,500 already in use.
Double Thread, Grover & Baker Stitch, and WARRANTED equal to the very best of any price.
[illegible]
CORNELL & COMPANY.
Call at 128 Lake street.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
[illegible]
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
[illegible]
LEWIS ...

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS,
... FRESHONE,
[illegible]

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS,
[illegible]

## Financial and Commercial.

### MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1860.

The supply of Eastern Exchange to-day was very limited, owing to the inactivity in the grain market, and that rates were considerably firmer—¼@⅜ cent. premium being freely paid. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company for the month of August, 1860, compared with the same period last year, viz:

| | 1860. | 1859. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] | $[illegible] | $[illegible] Inc |
| Earn'gs Jan. 1 to Aug. | [illegible] | 1,160,[illegible] | [illegible] Inc |

### COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS.

| | Flour brls. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye bu. | Bar bu. | Seed lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Lake | [illegible] | | | | | | |
| By Canal | [illegible] | 16774 | 5067 | 5066 | 50 | 160 | 13251 |
| G. & C. U. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| R. I. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| I. C. R. R. | [illegible] | 21000 | 3150 | 900 | | | 9750 |
| C. B. & Q. R. R. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10783 | [illegible] | | 1064 | |
| C. & N. W. R. R. | [illegible] | 1450 | | | 145 | 411 | 13519 |
| C. & M. R. R. | | 1450 | 1450 | | | | |
| C. P. & Ft. W. | | | | | | | |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 678 | 2901 37870 |

| | Live Hogs No. | Cattle No. | Hides lbs. | High-wines brls. | Lard lbs. | Pot's bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. & C. U. R. R. | [illegible] | 14 | 4240 | | | |
| C. B. & Q. R. R. | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | | |
| C. & N. W. R. R. | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Total | 60 | 14 | 25254 | 127 | 13578 | |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Flour brls. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye bu. | Bar bu. | S'ds lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 1263 | 51153 | 25000 | | | | |
| To Oswego | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| To Ogdensburgh | 299 | 2900 | 5153 | | | | |
| To Port Colborne | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | | |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY. [illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY. [illegible]

The Wheat market to-day was unusually quiet, but very firm, and the tendency at the close was upward. At the opening, several lots of No. 1 and No. 2 Spring were sold at 87 and 90c; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, the demand increased, and prices reached 89c for No. 2 and 92c for No. 1—closing firm,—both buyers and sellers holding off for the news by the Asia. The sales amounted to only about 90,000 bushels, at 90@92c for No. 1 Spring; 87@89c for No. 2 Spring; and 79@80c for Rejected. Besides the above, however, at the close, about 18,000 bushels were sold for delivery all this week, seller's option, at 93½c for No. 1 Spring and 90½c for No. 2 Spring. The shipments of wheat to-day, up to five o'clock, amounted to 269,653 bushels. There was a fair inquiry for flour, but buyers and sellers were apart. The sales were, therefore, light, at $6.00 for choice white winter, and $4.80@5.00 for fair to good spring extras. Corn declined 1c, but after the receipt of New York dispatch closed firmer. The sales amounted to 45,000 bushels at 37@37½c for Canal afloat; 37c for No. 1; and 36c for No. 2. Oats were more active and ½c lower—with sales of 10,000 bushels at 19½c for No. 1 in store, and 21c for Canal afloat. Rye declined 2c—50½c in store being paid. Barley dull and about 2c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 54@56c in store, and No. 2 at 43@45c in store. Timothy Seed was in good supply and the market was easier, $1.90@2.05 being the range of to-day's sales. Highwines steady. Alcohol advanced 2c. Hides firm.

Freights to-day were again firm. The rates were: to Buffalo, 10c for wheat; to Port Colborne, 15c for wheat; to Oswego, 22c for wheat, and 25c in a propeller from Racine.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—Sept. 11.—There was increased shipments of grain to Liverpool at rather easier rates. About 50,000 to 60,000 bushels wheat in bulk, at 12½d, and the remainder in ships' bags at 13d, 1,000 boxes cheese by steamer at 60s. Flour was quiet at 4s. A British bark was chartered for Bristol, to load with wheat for Glasgow at private terms. To Hamburg, by steamer, 500 boxes cheese were engaged, 45s; 20 tons measurement goods at 40s to 50s; 100 bales hops at 1½c ℔ lb.

NEW YORK LEATHER MARKET, Sept. 10.—Oak Sole is in fair request at 28c@30 for light and middle. Hemlock is a little more active, but steady at 19@20c for Orinoco light and middle, and 20@21c for Buenos Ayres do. We clip the following from Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co.'s Circular:

The week opened dull, and though a number of buyers were in the market, they bought very sparingly, as most of them were holding off awaiting the result of the auction sale, advertised for the 6th. The sales to Eastern buyers up to Thursday were very moderate at our previous rates. As most of the leather offered at this sale was known to be of inferior quality, it did not attract a very large company, and the prices realized were for the most part ½@1c below the current rates for the same quality. The purchases since the sale have been to a fair extent and confined chiefly to choice Leather, which has since been more active and firmer. The receipts of Hemlock are large, and the stock on hand is undiminished. Choice Heavy Leather is scarce and much sought after, at about the same price of middle weights. Oak tanned is in fair request at moderate prices. Over weights are scarce and would readily command our outside figures, if of prime quality. Rough Leather is extremely dull of sale.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT RACINE.—The Racine Journal of yesterday says:

The amount of grain received yesterday over the Racine and Mississippi railroad, was 103 car loads, making about 31,000 bushels. Some four thousand bushels were also marketed by teams.

FOX RIVER TRADE.—The Green Bay Advocate gives several items in its news columns showing the movement of business up and down Fox River. Bringing them together, they stand about thus:

ARRIVALS OF WHEAT.—First Load from the Upper Fox.—The steamer Elwood arrived at this city on Friday, with 1,476 bushels of wheat, and 600 bushels of rye, from Berlin, on the Upper Fox; and about 125 barrels of flour.

On Sunday morning, Tank's steamer, the Neenah (Geo. Osmer) arrived with 1,667 bushels of wheat from Oshkosh. She has two barges.

On Monday morning John Day's tug Victory, with one barge, and 2,500 bushels of wheat from Berlin, and 97 barrels of flour from Menasha.

On Monday afternoon, the steamer Sauk Enterprise, arrived from Portage City, with 650 bushels of wheat. She is a fine though novel looking little boat, and draws but 22 inches of water.

Besides the wheat and flour noted in another article, the Elwood brought down on Friday five or six tons of butter, and a large quantity of oak lumber. She returned on Monday with forty or fifty tons of freight from the propeller Comet.

The Neenah barges brought down 142 m shingles and 14,000 staves.

The Berlin City had a good load of freight and passengers, for up-river towns, on Monday, off the Comet.

GRAIN TRADE OF TOLEDO.—The receipts of Flour, Wheat and Corn reported to-day, are as follows:

| | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Canal | 1,157 | 26,000 | 7,000 |
| Michigan Southern R.R. | 1,361 | 26,181 | [illegible] |
| Toledo & Wabash R.R. | 846 | 12,870 | 2,816 |
| Dayton & Mich. (no report) | | | |
| Total | 3,364 | 62,793 | 10,316 |

The aggregate grain receipts (flour to wheat) are 92,880 bu.

Shipments reported to-day—5,253 bbls flour, 124,740 bu wheat, 31,000 bu corn. Total grain shipments (flour to wheat) 192,005 bu.—Toledo Blade, 11th.

MR. HATCH'S REPORT ON THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The United States Economist, in an article on Mr. Hatch's report, says:

The Canadian Government has found it necessary for the purpose of meeting an increasing expenditure to advance its tariff since the enactment of the treaty. This, Mr. Hatch complains of, as discouraging the importation of American manufactures,—as though the payment of the liabilities of the government were a consideration secondary to the encouragement of United States industries,—or as though the higher duties were not equally against every country with which our neighbors trade, and indeed against the interests of Canadian traders themselves. Whilst, however, we disclaim all right to tax the Canadian government on the charge of having discouraged the importation of our manufactures, for the reason that they have in no sense engaged to encourage them; yet for the sake of meeting Mr. Hatch in argument we will allow the Canadians to be arraigned on this issue, and will grant, moreover, that no other evidence but that of the answer shall be adduced. Mr. Hatch has compiled a table for the purpose of showing what amount of United States goods have been imported into Canada subject to duty since 1850, which we here produce:

[illegible]

These figures Mr. Hatch gives as representative of the "value of goods, &c., from the United States paying duty in Canada." Now, let us see whether the tariffs of that country have been so constructed as to lessen the importation of dutiable articles from this country since the passing of the treaty. Comparing for this purpose the average imports of the five years preceding that in which the treaty came into operation, viz: 1855, with an average of the three years succeeding, we find that whereas during the period from 1850 to 1854 inclusive, the average yearly imports of this class was $6,900,-

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875, yet during the three years enumerated in which the treaty has been in operation, these imports have averaged $10,403,652. Or in other words, the average annual increase of the Canadian imports of dutiable American goods since the treaty came into force, compared with the imports antecedent to the treaty, is $1,502,-775, or about 17 per cent.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET—Sept. 11.—The inquiry is good with prices tending upwards. The sales to-day were 2,800 Bogota at 24½c., 6 months; 400 Savanilla at 16c., 6 months; 1,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs, on private terms, and 500 Buenos Ayres, in bond for Canada, 21 lbs at 23c., 6 months. Messrs. Weisel & Weidemeyer's Circular says:

The activity noticed in our last has been continued, and the week closes firm at quoted rates. We note the arrival of several thousand hides from Europe—a somewhat unexpected event. The brig Balear, from Tampico, is momentarily expected with part cargo of 3,000 hides. Texas, New Orleans and Western hides have almost ceased coming for the season, and the requirements of the trade will necessarily become more than hitherto confined to supplies from foreign importations. We have a good general demand for all descriptions of dry hides at rates somewhat advanced beyond last week's prices. The bulk of our sales was made to local purchasers; a few transactions were accomplished with the Albany, Boston, Salem and Canada trade.

TOLEDO MARKETS—Sept. 11.—The Blade reports as follows:

The market opened buoyant and somewhat excited, this morning, but the steamer's news closed down upon it like a wet blanket, almost entirely shutting down on business. Later reports from New York indicate a concession of 1@2c on wheat, there. The decline reported here, from the highest figure obtained for wheat is 1c, but we hear of one sale later, at 4c lower, making our decline, as far as known, 1½c. Flour—No sales. Wheat—Opened briskly, but closed flat. No sales reported after the receipt of steamer's news. Sales red, 6,000 bu, 2,000 bu and 8,500 bu on p. t., supposed to be $1.13½; 5,000 bu $1.13. No sales of white, which closed yesterday at $1.20 for choice. Corn—Sales before report, 2,000 bu at 48c, and 5,000 bu at same. Freights—Several charters yesterday at 6@6½c to Buffalo, and 12½c to Oswego.

CUTTING THE CORN.—The farmers throughout the country are engaged in cutting up the corn. The crop is good, the yield is unexampled and the early date at which the grain is ripe is quite without a parallel.—Madison (Wis.) Argus.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.—Exports of certain articles of Produce from New York to Foreign Ports during the first eight months of the year:

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Flour, bbls | 1,012,011 | 451,872 | 886,[illegible] |
| Corn Meal, bbls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wheat, bush | 2,[illegible] | 28,[illegible] | 4,104,[illegible] |
| Oats, bush | 28,[illegible] | 7,[illegible] | 101,[illegible] |
| Corn, bush | 1,786,204 | 154,111 | 1,927,181 |
| Oil—Whale, gals | 276,014 | 76,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cut Meats, lbs | 14,890,[illegible] | 4,3[illegible] | 13,7[illegible] |
| Butter, lbs | 1,0[illegible] | 1,875,464 | 7,1[illegible] |
| Cheese, lbs | 3,388,453 | 5,[illegible] | 11,2[illegible] |
| Lard, lbs | 6,678,312 | 6,1[illegible] | 14,6[illegible] |
| Tallow, lbs | 1,6[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tobacco, crude, pkgs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| manuf'd, lbs | 3,092,450 | 3,022,818 | 4,6[illegible] |
| Whalebone, lbs | 805,694 | 1,164,491 | 2,[illegible] |

### Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

FREIGHTS—Firm. Engagements were:—To Buffalo:—schrs Tarry Not, Eclipse, Newman, and brig Clarion, Wheat at 10c; bark Danube, to arrive, Wheat at 10c. To Port Colborne:—brig Northumberland and bark Arabia, (Canadian,) Wheat at 15c. To Oswego:—prop Octario, Wheat from Racine at 25c; schr Wellington, Wheat at 22c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,129 bbls.; shipped, 1,400 bbls. Market dull. Sales were: 60 bbls "Waubonsia" spring extra at $5.00 del; 300 bbls "Oak Grove" do at $4.85 del; 60 bbls "North Branch" White Winter at $6.00 del; 100 bbls "Turtle" at $5.00 del; 200 bbls "Pearl at $4.80 del.

CORN MEAL—200 bbls. Bolted at $2.50 per bbl.

WHEAT—Received, 168,354 bu; shipped, 114,567 bu. Spring—Firm, and tendency upward. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 Spring (canal) at 91c afloat; 2,000 bu do at 90c in store; 5,000 bu do at 90½c in store; 17,000 bu do at 91c in store; 2,000 bu do at 92c in store; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 87c in store; 24,000 bu do at 87½c in store; 25,000 bu do at 88c in store; 5,000 bu do at 88½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 89c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 79c in store; 1,600 bu do at 80c in store; 700 bu do at 80½c in store. WINTER—Firm; 85 bags prime Michigan white at $1.25 on track.

CORN—Received, 25,124 bu; shipped, 25,603 bu. Market declined 1c. Sales were:—4,000 bu No. 2 River at 37c afloat; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 37c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 36c in store; 14,000 bu Canal at 37¼c afloat.

OATS—Received, 4,949 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet and lower. Sales were:—6,000 bu No. 1 at 21c afloat; 3,300 bu do at 19½c in store.

RYE—Received, 673 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 at 50c in store; 4000 bu do in bulk at 51¼c; 40 bags do at 52c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 3,991 bu. Market weaker. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 at 56c in store; 400 bu do at 54c in store; 400 bu No. 2 at 45c in store; 400 bu do at 43c in store; 180 bags 56c on track; 300 bu do at 53c delivered.

SEEDS—Received, 37,870 lbs. Market for Timothy easier. Sales were:—48 bags prime at $2.05; 55 bags do at $2.00; 50 bags fair at $1.90.

SALT—1,000 bags G. A. Salt at $1.00 per bag.

HIGHWINES—Received, 127 bbls. Market steady; 150 bbls city in lots at 21c.

ALCOHOL—Advanced 1c. Sales were:—50 bbls at 44c—retail lots at 45@46c.

MESS PORK—50 bbls at $19.50.

LARD—Nominal at 11@12c.

TALLOW—In fair demand at 9@9¼c.

HIDES—Received, 25,254 lbs. Market firm at 7@7½c for Green Salted; 10½@11½c for Dry Salted and 13@13½c for Dry Flint.

PEACHES—In good demand and firm. Sales were 70 bus St. Joseph at $1.00@1.25—resold in jobbing lots at $1.50@2.00 per box.

APPLES—300 bbls Michigan at $1.75@1.80.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm. Sales were:—45 pkgs fair to good at 11@11½c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 7@8c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

POTATOES—Dull at 18@20c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 60 Hogs, 14 Beeves. Market for Cattle and Hogs very quiet. Sales were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 Stock Hogs avg | 160 | at | $4.75 |
| 11 Beeves | 1300 | | 3.00 |
| 14 Beeves | 1200 | | 3.00 |
| 10 " | 1135 | | 2.50 |

### New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] [NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

FLOUR—Less active and scarcely so firm. Prices, however, are without material change. The arrivals are light and receipts moderate. Sales 20,000 bbls at $4.75@5.00 for superfine State; $5.10 for extra do; $4.70@4.75 for superwestern; $4.95@5.25 for common to medium extra do; $5.45@5.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing heavy for low grades with a moderate export and home trade request without material change in prices. Sales 600 bbls at $5.25@5.80 for super; $6.10@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, with small parcels at $3.40@4.00 for common to choice super.

WHISKY—In fair demand. Sales at 24¼c, closing heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a fair export demand. Receipts light. Sales 166,000 bu white Michigan at $1.42@1.50; Chicago spring at $1.08@1.22; 5,500 bu Milwaukee club at $1.21@1.25; 3,500 bu amber Western at $1.33; 500 bu good Milwaukee club at $1.21; 31,000 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.33, part to arrive; 2,000 bu red winter Indiana at $1.31. Rye scarce and firm. Sales 4,000 bu at 76c for unsound, 80c for prime. Barley scarce and quite firm at 78@82c. Corn a shade better. Sales 51,000 bu at 62@62¾c for mixed western afloat; 70c in store; 63 in store for Western yellow, closing dull. Oats steady at 40@42c for Western Canada and State.

LEATHER—Oak, light and middle steady, with a good demand. Hemlock sole quiet and unchanged.

HIDES—Continue very firm. Sales 2,600 Bo at 23½c for Buenos Ayres, 23 for Rio Grande, 1@2½ for Western slaughter.

HOPS—Firm at 12@15c for 1860.

PROVISIONS—Pork—dull for mess and steady for prime; sales 700 bbls at 19@19.12 for old mess, 19.12 for old, 14.12@14.37 for new prime. 13.75 for old. Beef quiet and steady; sales 250 bbls at $4@4.25 for country prime, $5@5.50 for country mess, $9@10 for repack'd mess, 11@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef nominally unchanged. Beef hams quiet; sales 150 brls western at 14@14.50. Cut meats quiet 9¼ for shoulders and 10¾@11¼ for hams. Lard dull and unchanged. The demand for Butter is very good at 12@17 for Ohio, 14@21 for State. Cheese also in good demand and market firm at 9¼@11¼ for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sales 650 bags Rio at 14½c; 103 bags Maracaibo at 14½c; 20 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. Sugar in active request at slightly easier prices, and we quote common refining at 6c; fair do at 6¾c; good do at 6¾@6¾c. Sales since our last are 250 boxes Havana at 7¾c; 650 hhds Cuba at 6¾@6¾c; 2,000 bags Manila at [illegible]. Molasses steady. Sales 200 hhds clayed Cuba for distilling at 23c; 10 hhds Barbados at 35c; 17 hhds Porto Rico at 38@39c.

TEA—The auction sale announced for to-day passed off with pretty good spirit at full prices: Hyson 36¾c; young Hyson 38@58c; Imperial 46@57c; Twankay 36½@38½c; Oolong 36@55½c; Souchong 31c.

STOCKS—[illegible] C & R I 88¾; C & P 1 [illegible]; C & C 93; [illegible] M S 22½; M S gtd 44; Reading 47¼; Hudson 62; Erie 39¼; [illegible] Cal 7s [illegible]; U. S bonds [illegible] Erie 3d 97¾.

### Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Sept. 12.

FLOUR—Unchanged at $5.50 for extra state; $7 for favorite double extra city brands.

GRAIN—Wheat market closed, with fair demand. Sales 6000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.25; 12,600 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.20; 12,000 bu winter red western at $1.26. Corn held at 55c without sales. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. 36c for flour, 12c for wheat, 11¼c for corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—100 brls flour, 116,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn, 1,600 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—300 brls flour, 49,700 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 64,000 bu barley, 3,200 bu rye.

### Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Sept. 12, 1860.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm with a good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat less firm with a moderate demand. Sales 25,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1.16@1.17; 3,000 bu red winter at $1.21; 12,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.12. Corn dull. Sales 5,000 bu at 55c. Other grains quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at 22c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—31c on flour, 17c on wheat and 16c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—500 bbls flour, 238,000 bu wheat; 12,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—77,000 bu wheat, 34,000 bu corn.

### Milwaukee Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Declining. No. 1 sold at 95c. Nothing in Corn or Oats.

RECEIPTS—3 brls flour; 87,349 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—125 brls flour; 14,839 bu wheat.

### New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

BEEF—Depressed but no material change in prices. Receipts, 3,766. Quotations 6@9c; average 7@7¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—in fair demand at the advance of 2½c per head. Receipts 14,086.

SWINE—In good demand at full prices. Receipts, 6,000. Quotations, 6@7¼c.

### MARINE JOURNAL.

#### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 12.

Prop Ontario, Milley, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Neptune, Lundy, Buffalo, 627 pkgs mdse, 40 hhds sugar, 1,329 pkgs mdse, 40 hhds sugar.
Brig Fish Hawk, Lotta, Cedar River, 170 m lumber.
Brig Hattie [illegible], Green Bay.
Schr Hero, Bonn, South Haven, 18 m lumber, 11 brls apples, 15 pkgs fish, 2.0 do wood.
Schr Osceola, Long, Pigeon Creek, 71 cords wood.
Schr Forester, Robinson, Grand River, 75 m lumber.
Schr Fanny Nickles, Bay City, 250 m lath bar.
Schr Souvenir, Christianson, Fort Ulio, 45 cords wood.
Schr Lady Jane, Inglis, Point Sauble, 80 cords shingle bolts.
Schr Kitty Grant, Howard, White Lake, 73 m lumber.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Josephine, Cramer, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr Paraksa, Lotta, Sheboygan, 20 pkgs fish.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 200 brls flour, 300 bags wheat, 200 brs peaches, 150 bushels, 15 m shingles, 15 rolls leather.

CLEARED..........Sept. 12.

Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, 40 pkgs butter.
[illegible]

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[illegible].—The schooner [illegible] [illegible]—Detroit Trib. 11th.

GOT OFF.—The hull of the steamship Canadian, which was wrecked on the [illegible] in June, last, has been got off the rocks on which she was lying, and will be towed into Montreal in a few days.—Ibid.

ASHORE.—The tug Belle is reported aground near the [illegible] above [illegible]. She is light, and may be got off [illegible].

The tug Rebel left Erie Saturday afternoon for this port, with two canal boats in tow, on board of which were five horses. After being out an hour or so, the boats became very rough and both boats were lost. The crews were taken on board the tug, but the horses went down with the boat.—Buffalo Express, 10th.

#### Passed Detroit—Sept. 10.

UP—Props Buffalo, Fountain City, Rocket, Mt Vernon, Ogdensburgh, Evergreen City, Mohawk; barks Adriatic, Arabian, Clayton, [illegible]; [illegible]

DOWN—Props Mary Stewart, Galena, Gotner, Niles; [illegible]

DOWN—Props Mary Stewart, Mt Vernon, Dacotah, Ottawa, Quincy, Pocahontas; bark Waverly, brig Concord; schrs L B Fordice, J Patton.

#### Welland Canal.

List of vessels passed through Port Colborne Lock from 2 P. M. 8th to 2 P. M. 9th—Bound West—Lewis [illegible] [illegible]

#### Lake Ports.

DETROIT, Sept 11.—Cleared, Prop Gen Taylor, Parker, Chicago.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Arrived, prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Chicago; schrs Evening Star, Barker, do; Dauntless, Vance, do; John Thurston, Scollay, do. Cleared, props Niles, Collins, Chicago; Galena, [illegible], do; schrs Eleanor, Henderson, do; [illegible] Root, [illegible], do; John Thurber, Scollay, do; E B Hubbard, Lawler, do.

#### ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Sept. 11.

Joliet, Lasalle, 125 tons coal.
[illegible]
Richmond, Lockport, 700 bu wheat, 2000 bu oats, 260 bbls flour, 72 bbls highwines.
Marion, Ottawa, 4500 bu wheat, 62 bbls flour, 171 bu seeds.
[illegible]
Republic, Morris, 109 tons coal.
Beloit, Lasalle, 4,167 bu corn.
Kosciusko, Seneca, 1200 bu corn, 1000 bu oats, 200 bu barley, 50 bu rye, 1200 bu wheat, each 2500, merchandise 2865.

CLEARED.

Danube, Ottawa, 3 m lumber.
D V [illegible], Lockport, 1 buggy.
Kosciusko, Lafayette, 35,413 ft lumber, 2500 ft timber, 3 wagons.
Marion, Ottawa, 100 sks salt.
Aurora, Morris, 80 sks salt.
E R Hooper, Lasalle, 60,301 ft lumber.
Col. Fearns, Athens, 214 pgs iron.
Resolute, [illegible], 3,200 ft lumber.
George, Morris, 64,000 ft lumber, 60 m shingles, 50 m lath.
P N[illegible], Joliet, 24,500 ft lumber, 1 bbl whisky, 150 pgs household furniture.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

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Separators for Warehouses.

Belting of all kinds,

Bolting Screws and Bail

Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

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**MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.**

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 horse power | $[illegible] | 20 horse power | $1,[illegible] |
| 10 " | [illegible] | 25 " | 1,[illegible] |
| 12 " | [illegible] | 30 " | 1,[illegible] |
| 14 " | [illegible] | 35 " | 1,[illegible] |
| 16 " | 1150 | 40 " | 2,300 |

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

**Judson's Patent Governor Valve.**

For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment so they may be examined, and all necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

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OAK ORCHARD

***Acid Springs!***

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N.Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number besides there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the annexed testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these substances [illegible].

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medical virtues of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. V. SPENCER, of Geneva, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhoea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says, "I am satisfied that these waters may be valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says, "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians, in the city of New York, in which he stated that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties and that he considers them adapted to the [illegible] particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhoea; chronic dysentery; chronic diarrhoea; chronic cystitis; chronic catarrh of the bladder, with a considerable secretion; passive hemorrhages, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fever; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhoea, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and [illegible] chronic ophthalmia externally as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhea and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally, A WINE GLASSFUL of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless purchased from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,

No. 574 Broadway, New York.

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**Spalding's Prepared Glue!**

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No 3,600 New York.

Put up for dealers in Cases containing, four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

W. W. KIMBALL,

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**PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.**

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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.

GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

PIANOS TO RENT.

Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

PIG IRON AND COAL.

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|---|---|
| 250 | Tons No. 1 Central City Pig Iron. |
| 100 | " Gartsherrie (Scotch) Pig Iron. |
| 100 | " Glengarnock (Scotch) Pig Iron. |
| 62 | " Coltness (Scotch) Pig Iron. |
| 500 | " Best quality Sugar Loaf Lump Lehigh Coal. |

To arrive and for sale in lots to suit.

A. H. [illegible],

15 North Wells street.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE MAINE ELECTION.

### All the Republican Congressmen Elected.

#### REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER 17,000.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11—10 A. M.—The returns from 218 towns give Washburn, Rep., 48,147 votes; Smart, Douglas and Breckinridge, 35,-016 votes; Barnes, Bell-Everett, 1,348 votes. Republican majority, 13,131 against 8,318 in the same towns last year, being a Republican gain over last year of 4,817. The aggregate vote of the State will reach 120,000, which is 20,000 higher than last year, when the Republican majority was 11,968 in the whole State.

The returns confirm in every respect our last night's estimate. All the Republican members of Congress are elected. The Republicans are celebrating their victory in this city by a torch light procession, illuminations, etc.

#### THE DEMONSTRATION AT MADISON, WIS.

#### Addresses by Seward, Adams, Nye, Doolittle, Wilkinson and Others.

MADISON, Wis., August 12.—The Republican mass meeting here to-day has been a large and splendid affair. Gov. Seward spoke eloquently and with great animation. Speeches were also made by C. F. Adams, Gen. Nye, Senator Doolittle, Mr. Codding and other distinguished Republicans.

About 1,000 Wide Awakes are present in uniform, including companies from Janesville, Whitewater, Delavan, Waukesha and other adjoining towns, and are having a grand torchlight procession to-night. Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, Senator Doolittle and others are addressing the people this evening. The office of the State Journal is brilliantly illuminated. The principal stand at the head quarters of the Wide Awakes is also finely illuminated and presents a beautiful appearance.

#### IMMENSE GATHERING AT ERIE, PA.

#### Over 2,000 Wide-Awakes in Procession.

#### Speeches by Wade, Cameron, Giddings, Clay, Reeder, &c.

ERIE, PA., Sept. 12.—The Republican demonstration here to-day was one of great enthusiasm. An immense number of people was in attendance, including Wide-Awake Clubs from Pittsburg, Cleveland, nearly all the surrounding towns, and about 1,500 from New York State. Over 2,000 Wide-Awakes, with lighted torches, joined in a procession to-night. The meeting was addressed by Hon B. F. Wade, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Gen. Simon Cameron, Cassius M. Clay, Gov. Reeder, and other distinguished gentlemen.

#### Douglas Barbacue in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Douglas barbacue at Jones' Woods to-day was attended by a large number of people. Douglas and Johnson were well received. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Douglas said he was in favor of a cordial union with every union man who was true to the Constitution, and every man who was in favor of enforcing the laws in all contingencies. If Mr. Breckinridge was in favor of enforcing the laws against secessionists, disunionists and Abolitionists in all contingencies, then he (Douglas) was with him. Believing the Union in danger, he would make any personal sacrifice to save it. If a withdrawal of his (Douglas's) name will defeat Lincoln, he would at this moment withdraw it, more especially if his withdrawal would secure the election of some man true to the Constitution and who would enforce the laws. He appealed to all Union men to rally on one electoral ticket and beat the Abolitionist, but conjured them to make no bargain, no compromise, no fusion with any candidate who has not pledged himself to sustain the Constitution, the Union, and enforce all the laws under all circumstances.

Douglas and Johnson were serenaded this evening.

#### Massachusetts Douglas Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12th.—The Douglas State Convention met here to-day, Oliver Stevens of Boston, President. On the informal ballot for Governor, Judge Pliny Merrick had a large plurality, but after some discussion, Erasmus D. Beach of this city, the candidate for several years previous to last year, was nominated by acclamation. Chas Thompson of Charlestown, was nominated for Lieut-Governor. Isaac Adams of Boston was nominated for Treasurer. James Eastabrook of Worcester for Auditor. Sam'l W. Bowman of Pittsfield Secretary of State. Sam'l O. Lamb of Greenfield for Attorney General. Isaac Davis of Worcester and Charles Heedner of Lee, were nominated for Electors at Large.

Strong Douglas and non intervention resolutions were adopted, and the feelings of the Convention were decidedly against fusion.

#### Connecticut Breckinridge Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 12th.—The Breckinridge Convention was organized this morning by the choice of Hon. R. J. Ingersoll for President, who made a lengthy speech which was chiefly an attack on the Republicans. The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock and nominated for Electors at Large, Ralph J. Ingersoll and Thomas H. Seymour, with instructions to vote for Breckinridge, if it can elect him. If not, for any national man who can defeat Lincoln, and also inviting the co-operation of other organizations. The Convention comprises the experienced men of the party in this State. Thirty guns are being fired on the public square.

#### Information Wanted.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—S. H. Brady, foreman of the Daily Morning Leader office, disappeared yesterday morning. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him. He was 33 years old, six feet high, had heavy sandy whiskers, long hair, and weighed apparently 160 pounds. Had on a blue coat, drab vest, grey pantaloons, and felt hat. It is feared that he has either committed suicide or wandered away in a fit of temporary insanity. Any information concerning his whereabouts addressed to E. Cowles & Co., Cleveland, will be thankfully received by his wife.

#### Movements of the Prince.

LONDON, C. W., Sept. 12.—On the way to this city to-day, the Prince stopped and received addresses at Guelph, Petersburg and Stratford, and arrived here at 4 P.M. Ten thousand people assembled to receive him. The ceremony of presenting and replying to the address was hurried through on account of the bitter cold weather. After which a long procession escorted the Prince to the Tecumseh House where he is to stop. The city is handsomely decorated with arches, banners, &c.

The Prince leaves for Sarnia at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The New Orleans mails have so repeatedly failed to arrive within the schedule time during the past month, that the Department has taken the matter into consideration, with a view to a remedy.

Within the past year about 16,000,000 acres of public lands have been offered. Owing to well known causes, the sales have been small, and the returns so far comparatively insignificant.

#### National Fair.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The National Exhibition was opened to-day by an address from Prof. Cary, tendering the grounds, in behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati, to the United States' Society. President Wager responded. The time of taking entries has been extended, as it was impossible to receive them; and the exhibition, taken as a whole, surpasses any yet given by the Society.

#### The Kalamazoo Horse Show.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 12.—The National Exhibition of Horses commenced here yesterday, and promises to be more than ever successful. Some of the finest horses in the country are on exhibition. Flora Temple and Ethan Allen are among the number. 2000 people were on the ground yesterday, notwithstanding the rain.

#### Republican Camp Meeting.

MUSCATINE, Ia. Sept. 12th.—The Republican two days camp meeting opened to-day with a fair attendance, considering the unfavorable weather; 2,000 people were on the speaking ground. The Wide-Awakes, numbering 300 are parading to-night. Senator Grimes arrived this evening, and will speak to-morrow.

#### Mediation in Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A Washington dispatch to the Times says: "It is understood the Government has given assent and co-operation to the intended mediation between England, France, Prussia and Spain, in the affairs of Mexico. Minister McLane has instructions to that effect.

#### The Prince of Wales.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—The royal party left at 11 o'clock by the cars for London. The Leader of to-day, the Government organ, contradicts the report that Gov. Head is to leave Canada, but that after a short absence, he will return and commence a new term of office.

#### From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore was celebrated to-day with considerable spirit. Military parade and other festivities were the order of the day.

The weather is quite cold; the wind has blown a gale all day.

#### Massachusetts Breckinridge Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Geo. B. Loring, of Salem, presides over the Breckinridge Convention, in session to-day, in Tremont Temple. The Convention is quite fully attended.

#### Alton Election.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 12.—In the municipal election yesterday the Democrats elected their Mayor by a majority of 77. They also elected seven of the twelve Aldermen.

#### Lake Schooner Sunk.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—The schooner Vermont, with a cargo of wheat and corn, struck the pier last night, and sunk just inside. No lives lost.

#### Massachusetts Bell-Everett Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—The Bell and Everett Convention is presided over by Oyman Baker, of Northampton.

#### Large Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—An oil factory on the new shell road was burned yesterday. Loss $150,000—no insurance.

#### Sailing of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamship Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool, with $350,000 in specie and $30,000 in bank bills.

#### The Rivers.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 12.—Twenty-three inches of water on bars in river at this point.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 12.—River two feet. Temperature all day.

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### THE TEXAS SCARE.

#### No Wells Poisoned—No Murderous Insurrection of Negroes—A Panic without a Cause.

[From the N. O. Picayune, 8th.]

The investigations which have been prosecuted in the disturbed districts of Texas have not developed, with any degree of distinctness, the existence of any other plot for ruin than what a few desperate characters, without connection with or hope of help from any other quarter, might have formed. In some cases the negro population have been demoralized evidently by the insidious promises of white men, and the work of ruin wrought has doubtless been mainly their work. But not half of what has been confessed seems to be borne out by later facts. The strychnine said to have been discovered in the hands of negroes turns out to be very harmless, having no affinity with the deadly poison which it was supposed to be. The wells thought to have been poisoned, late accounts declare to be untainted with any deleterious substance.

Stript, however, of all exaggerations resulting from the gravity of the danger threatening the inhabitants of Texas, the actual truth is sufficient to justify all the acts of precaution that have been taken. Texas, like all our frontier States, has been the point where desperate men have congregated, and her whole history is full of violence and outrage inflicted by the foes of society. Aroused by the present danger the good citizens of our sister State have now taken the most effectual means to bring such offenders to justice, and to break up all combinations for their protection.

The excitement produced will not pass away without producing a most salutary change in the police discipline of the country. Too much freedom has, doubtless, there, as elsewhere, been given to servants, and not enough oversight has been had of their habits and morals. Without doubt, this neglect, under the stimulus of the late difficulties, will be amended, and the occurrences which have taken place there should be a warning against similar neglect elsewhere.

On the outbreak of the alarm in Texas, we cautioned our readers against adopting all the reports from that quarter as true, believing that somewhat, at least, of their coloring, was due to excited suspicion, that made the slightest circumstantial evidence as strong as proof from holy writ. The result of the investigations made accord with that caution, while it reveals enough to warn and instruct the entire South.

#### Fusion in Confusion.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1860.

The rumor of a proposed union, by giving the Breckinridge men ten Electors and two State officers, circulated this morning, caused a great flutter among politicians. A large majority of the Douglas State Committee is understood to be entirely opposed to any such arrangement. Mr. Richmond, Chairman of the Committee, is in town to-day, and goes down to New York tonight, but he is understood to refuse peremptorily to call the Committee together to consider any such proposition. Several telegraph messages have been received here from the West discouraging any such arrangement as injurious to the ticket.

Dean Richmond, Chairman and Peter Cagger, Secretary, of the Democratic State Central Committee, issue a call for a meeting of the Committee at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, for Friday next, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock, noon. It is well understood here that by a large majority, the proposition said to have been made by the Breckenridge Committee, and agreed to by Benjamin Wood, will be rejected. The majority of the Committee deny that the Wood sub-Committee had any authority to agree to any arrangement, but were simply to consider and discuss propositions, and report them to the State Committee.

#### From Washington.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

It is reported that one of the leaders of the Breckinridge party, of high standing with the Administration, and most actively engaged in the present campaign, is a defaulter to the tune of $41,000 and upward. Perhaps he will make it up by constructive claims, and therefore I hesitate to mention his name, although it was openly given to-night in all the hotels by some ardent Douglas men.

THE HON. MILES TAYLOR AGAINST FUSION.

The Hon. Miles Taylor telegraphed to-day to New York advising his friends not to enter into any alliance with the Breckinridge men.

### MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father by Rev P. Fields, Mr. DEWITT H. CURTIS, of Chicago, and Miss MIRA HOLMES, of Oriskany Falls N.Y.

Sept. 12, 1860, by the Rev. W. McKay, Mr. THOMSON W. STOUT and Mrs. ADELAIDE MITCHELL all of this city.

In Milwaukee, on Tuesday Sept. 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Ashley, Mr. L. W. DURAND, of St. Louis, and Miss FRANCES H., youngest daughter of Geo. Bowman, Esq., of the former place.

### Wanted.

WANTED—A good, two seated, one Horse family Carriage. Address "A," Box 603. se13-1w

WANTED—To Lawyers—A law student wishes a situation as Clerk or Copyist in a law office on a salary of at least $20 a month. Address LAWYER, Post Office. se13x1w

WANTED—By a competent person, a situation in a Wholesale House—Clothing preferred. Will devote himself entirely to the interest of his employers. Will travel if required. Best of references given. Address "P. Q.," Box 1601. se13x6t

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Retail Clothing House, by a person of eight years residence and large city acquaintance. Undoubted reference given. Address "J. C. H.," Post Office Box 552. se13x3t

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A New or Second-Hand SAFE. Also, a Horse, Wagon and Harness. To pay for the same in board at STANWIX'S HALL, corner Clark and Van Buren streets. se13-079 1w

WANTED—In a pleasant Town in the interior of the State where constant employment can be secured, a good Wheelwright. A married man preferred. Apply to HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 236 Randolph street. se13x1w

WANTED—A Housekeeper to take full charge of a large house. None need apply except those perfectly competent to purchase provisions, groceries, &c., and take the entire charge of the table and house. Address Box 45, with references and residence. se13x1w

WANTED—To Rent a good, medium sized house, somewhere in the neighborhood of Wabash avenue and Old street. Possession wanted by the first of November next, or earlier. Address S. I. STOUFFER, P. O. Box 1123. se11-x31 1m

WANTED—Two Rooms on the 2nd floor, suitable for Bed Room and Sitting Room, with board for one person, in a private family where there are no other boarders. A pleasant location. Reference given. Address immediately P. O. Box 3177. Unquestionable reference given. se11x1w

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell CAMPAIGN MEDALS.—The likenesses of the Candidates for President are correct. The price of the Medals to agents is $5 per hundred, sold in numbers from 100 to 200 per day. A specimen of either Medal will be sent by mail upon receipt of 15 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, O. se11x1w

ANY FIRM IN CHICAGO wishing their books written up, or to employ a book keeper only a short time each day, can have it neatly and correctly done by addressing "R.," Post Office Box 195. se12x1

A JACK AT ALL TRADES wants employment. Is a young single man; has had experience as a Carpenter, Engineer, Law and high School, Hardware and Grocery Clerk, Book-Keeper, Farmer and in other occupations. Please address "F. J. ROE" through the Post Office. se12x3t

COTTAGE WANTED.—Any person having a nice, small Cottage to rent, may hear of a good tenant by addressing JOHN QUINCY, P. O. Box 2498. se12x3t

INFORMATION WANTED OF the whereabouts of John Fried Kuhn, formerly of Manitowoc, who left this city a few weeks since for work in the country. Since his absence his house has been burned, and his wife and family are in destitute circumstances. Any information in regard to him sent to F. S. HLUND, 146 Indiana street, will be thankfully received. se11x3t

AN ENGLISH CHEMIST AND Druggist, thirteen years experience, desires a re-engagement with a Dispensing or Pharmaceutical Chemist. Fully competent for any branch of the business. Unexceptionable references. No objection to a small counter. Unexceptionable reference if required. Address "H. O.," P. O. Box 149, Dixon, Ill.

### To Rent.

TO RENT—First-Class Stores to Rent. These two large stores in Portland Block, 1 carbon street, recently occupied by the New York Marble Company, and a Fredin. Apply to J. M. PARKER, 70 Washington street. se11-d-0-1m

TO RENT.—Retail Grocer's Attention—Store No. 98 State street. The best stand in the city for a first class family grocery. Apply to WATSON MATTHEWS, Office No. 1 Matthews' Block. se12x3w

TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given October 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN or G. H. & L. LAFLIN. se11-d7-1m

TO RENT—The three-story Brick House, with kitchen and cellar basement, No. 176 Adams street, containing ten rooms, besides bath room, pantry, closets, with fire places, water, gas, &c. Possession 1st October next. Apply to EDWARD McDONNELL, 431 West Jackson street, or Post Office Box 1790.

TO RENT—The new and spacious Brick House, No. 123 North Wells street, will be finished and furnished with Water and Gas, admirably calculated for a first class Boarding House, containing twenty-four rooms. Terms moderate, and possession given immediately. Apply to J. Y. & FRISBIE, 29 South Clark street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

### General Notices.

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE made by a good Salesman selling a newly Patented Portable Copying Press. A first-class article. Send for Circular. For particulars address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New York.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.—The undersigned make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments for New York—with the option of shipping by sail or [illegible]. Also, Best and [illegible] of sales at Buffalo or Oswego on cash terms. OSBORNE BROTHERS & CO. [illegible] South Water street.

CAUTION.—The following described Notes were stolen from my office, one Four Month Note drawn by R. W. Mansfield, to order of Wm. Barton, for three hundred dollars, dated 11th Inst., endorsed by C. B. Barton; one note made by [illegible] for one hundred and twenty four dollars dated 29th October, [illegible], due October 11th, 1860. [illegible] The public are cautioned not to purchase any or either of the above described notes, as payment of the same has been stopped. E. G. D. HOWARD. se11 3t 1w

CAUTION.—We hereby caution all persons not to trade on which the names of [illegible] as makers, dated [illegible] March 13th, 1860, in eighteen months, with the [illegible] payable to the order of the Chicago [illegible] Company, as the same [illegible] THOMAS EWING, Jr., MARSHALL & MOORE. Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 1, 1860. se11-d6-1w

**$10,000**

OF BUSINESS PAPER

Wanted at Low Rates.

J. L. LEE, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake.

---

### For Sale.

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 10 to 60 feet long, manufactured from New York State Hemlock Timber. Closing out at 3c. per foot. T. M. HIBBARD, 115 Kinzie street. se8x6d 1m

FORSALE—Two Stocks of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., suitable for country trade, amounting to $14,000, separate or together, $4,000 cash; balance in well located real estate in this city, or improved lands in Illinois or Wisconsin. Address G., P. O. Drawer 3634. se12x1w

TO RENT.—A first-class two story Dwelling House, No. 333 North LaSalle street, containing nine rooms, Pantry, Water, Gas, &c. Pleasantly situated, in good neighborhood. Rent very low. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 Water street. se12 c591-1w

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city amounting to $3,000. One half cash and balance good, balance in well located real estate in this city or farming lands in the country. Address "S.," P. O. Box 1064. se12x1w

GREAT CHANCE FOR MILLERS.

**The War Eagle Mills,**

GALENA, ILL.,

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

This splendid STEAM FLOURING MILL is now offered for sale or for rent by the proprietors. This is one of the best Mills in the Valley of the Mississippi, built some eight years since at a cost of about THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is built of stone, four stories high, with four run of stone, and all the modern improvements. There is no better point in the country for a Steam Flouring Mill than at Galena, as that point enjoys the advantage of a

Market by River and by Railroad,

As well as a ready home market for all offal, &c. Apply to S. W. McMASTER, Galena, Ill., or to E. HEMPSTEAD, Chicago, Ill. se5-c501-1m

### Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, 84 Adams street. se13x1w

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. House first class and location desirable. se3x1w

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 40 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. se11x1w

BOARDING.—223 & 225 South Clark Street.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms for the winter. Also, several rooms for single gentlemen at $3.50 per week. Day boarders can be accommodated at $2.50 per week. It is very convenient, as it is only about three minutes' walk from the New Post Office. se8 c503-2w

PURE NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES.

HALSEY & KING,

AGENTS,

168 ..........CLARK STREET..........168

READ!—This may certify that we have received from Messrs. Halsey & King samples of

**BOGEN'S CATAWBA BRANDY,**

Of the Vintage of 1858, and that we have analyzed the same, and can cheerfully recommend it as a PURE AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Catawba Brandy—EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE IMPORTED BRANDIES OF THE SAME AGE. We have also received from their samples of JAQUES' SWEET WINES, which we have analyzed, and found to be ENTIRELY FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

J. V. Z. BLANEY, } Chemists.
G. A. MARINER, }

Chicago, Aug. 30th, 1860. se4-c390-1m

SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

**LESS THAN COST.**

I am desirous of closing out all my

**Summer Dress Goods**

AND WILL OFFER

**BARGAINS, REAL BARGAINS,**

To all who will give me a call in order to Close Out my Stock.

I have several good Second-Hand Office Desks for sale cheap. T. B. CARTER, 134 Lake street.

ZOUAVE COLOGNE.—

Something New and Very Nice.

MANUFACTURED BY

GALE BROTHERS,

Perfumers and Pharmaceutists, ..........202 Randolph street.

BAY RUM, best imported.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, in great variety.

TOILET WATERS, of every description.

AROMATIC VINEGARS, &c. &c.

AT GALE BROTHERS,

Family Prescription Store, No. 202 Randolph street.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

**24 West Second Street,**

CINCINNATI,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

STAR AND TALLOW CANDLES,

Oleine, German and Palm Soap, Lard Oil, Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c.

CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

It is well known that many Star Candles that are really seven to the pound are branded and sold as "sixes." There is a disadvantage and a loss in this practice to both retailers and consumers, even if the Candles are bought at a reduction of two cents per lb. from the price of the regular article. Thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| A box of "Sixes" under weight, contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 40 lbs. at say 19 cents | $7.20 |
| A box of "Sixes," containing the same number of Candles, same size, is sold for 34 lbs, ACTUAL WEIGHT, at 20 cents | 6.80 |
| Difference in favor of buying by weight | 40 |

And this difference becomes greater as the price advances. It is obvious that the retailer can get no more for his 240 Candles in one case than in the other, consequently on every hundred boxes of "short weight" he loses FORTY DOLLARS.

These Candles are for sale by GRAY, PHELPS & CO. 109 South Water street, Chicago. au24c1m

BRAMBLES SPRING ROCK-AWAY BEDSTEAD,

On an Entirely New Principle,

PATENTED 1859.

The most Perfect Spring Bed in Existence.

Having purchased the right to manufacture these Bedsteads, now on exhibition at Gilbert & Sampson's, 82 Lake street, we are ready to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch and to insure satisfaction. We invite all persons, before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine our Bedsteads. ROBERT N. MACQUEEN & CO., Manufacturers.

The Patent can be applied to any Bedstead.

au10-c385-3m

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of PRACTICAL RESULTS our new three-quarter plate watch challenges competition with any in the world.

FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

Of Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,

au 29 c532 1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

STAVE CUTTING MACHINE.

(Crozier's Patent.)

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of those interested to their

**New and Improved Stave Machine,**

Warranted in every respect superior to all others. Its principal claims are as follows, viz.:—Simplicity and durability of construction; no liability to want repairs; requires one hand less; cuts better staves, and one quarter more of them per day than any other machine in use. It has also a

METALLIC CHOPPING BLOCK,

Which will never require change or repair. They also have new improvements (patented) in machinery for the manufacture of barrels of any size or description, for tight and slack work. For rights and machines address

WELCH & CROZIER,

au31-3wy. Oswego, N. Y.

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—

BANNERS,

Ensigns! Ensigns!

Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

BY

**GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,**

**Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.

We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chain, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twines, Canvas, Belting and Hose.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

TENTS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,

COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES

Of every description.

Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells, Chicago.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

177 · RANDOLPH-ST. · 177

third Store East of Briggs House.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

with a general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, my23dy 177 Randolph street.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from

**$11 to $22 per Month.**

ADVANCE ON RIGHT

Recruiting Rendezvous at 150 South Clark street, Chicago. E. C. JONES, 9th Infantry.

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### Transportation.

ST. JOSEPH AND PIKE'S Peak Transportation Line.

A. WARREN & CO.,

GENERAL FORWARDERS TO THE WEST—FREIGHT, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines and can give parties and [illegible]. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Agents for the

New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy, and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,

and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS.

Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via steam, on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.

Also, freight contracted to and from

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA

At Lower Rates than by any other route.

Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St. ly5-c8-4m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

And Western Express Co.

1860.

To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:

Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the accommodation of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the coming season between

Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine

Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First-Class SCREW STEAMERS:

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| MOHAWK, | DACOTAH, |
| FREE STATE, | GALENA, |
| TONAWANDA, | MENDOTA, |
| PLYMOUTH, | CUYAHOGA, |
| MAY FLOWER, | CHICAGO, |
| NEPTUNE, | WENONA, |
| MISSOURI, | MT. VERNON, |

Leaving the docks of Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at 7 P.M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

| | |
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| CONCORD, | DUNKIRK, |
| OMAR PASHA, | SAGINAW, |

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P.M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

| | |
|---|---|
| ARAXES, | EQUATOR, |
| EUPHRATES, | ECLIPSE, |
| ORONOTES, | EQUINOX, |

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the

MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P.M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the

COMET, ROCKET,

Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising

150 Boats of the Largest Class,

(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES over said road, enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers those evidently superior facilities for the transportation of their freight to and from the East and West with reliability and dispatch.

***The Western Express,***

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for such Freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

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| At Erie Basin | Buffalo. | 1 Coenties Slip | New York. |
| 11 State street | Boston. | 9 Astor House, Broadway. | |
| 13 Pier | Albany. | | New York. |
| [illegible] | | 1st River street | Troy. |
| Howard & Thurston | Albion. | W. P. Holmes | Rochester. |
| J. Hunter & Co. | Erie. | Dunlap & Gould | Lockport. |
| T. N. Bond | | Burns & Chase | |
| H. [illegible] | Cleveland. | A. D. [illegible] | Toledo. |
| [illegible] | Sandusky. | [illegible] | |
| J. L. Hurd & Co. | Detroit. | Johnson & Hodges | |
| Hurlburt, Kirkland & Co. | Mackinac. | John Hely | Manitowoc. |
| J. T. Kirkland | Sheboygan. | Kenosha Pier Co. | Kenosha. |
| W. F. Hurd | Milwaukee. | W. H. Wright & Co. | |
| J. J. Tallmadge | | | Waukegan. |
| Hathaway & Penn | | Richmond & Co. | 1 Clark st. Chicago. |
| | Green Bay. | | |

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

my8c256-6m

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

—TO—

DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

Niagara Falls, Albany,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND,

AND ALL

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.

For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Freight taken at Lowest Rates

To and from the East.

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE

OF

Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships,

Sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.

PASSAGE ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.

Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced rates. Also, Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 91 Dearborn street.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 12 Congress Street, Boston.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities.

The correspondence of Banks and Bankers solicited.

References—Hon. Amos T. Lawrence, Esq., Prest. Suffolk Bank; Caleb Stetson, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., Prest. Exchange Bank; A. D. Hodges, Esq., Prest. Washington Bank.

### Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

Central Overland

***California & Pike's Peak***

EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 50 DEARBORN-ST.

Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak.

SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED!

PONY EXPRESS.

The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. Telegraphic Messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to eight o'clock on the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days; Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City

DAILY STAGE LINE

Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c

Through in 6 1-2 Days.

ALEXANDER MAJORS'

***Heavy Freight Line,***

To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North-West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with either. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, for through tickets by Railroad and Stages from Chicago to Denver City; receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express," and express packages, letters, &c., by the daily line of stages. He will also contract and receipt for Freight of every description, Merchandise, Machinery, &c., to go forward by Majors' Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors is one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, whose reliability, experience, capital, and heavy equipments for the transportation of freight upon the Plains, and Army Supplies to Utah and New Mexico, are well known. Mr. Majors is prepared to forward any amount of freight which may be consigned to him through his agents, with certainty and dispatch. All applications to Mr. Majors for freight, East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address W. H. WATSON, Agent, No. 50 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, 200 boxes Palm and O. K. Soap, 100 boxes Concentrated Lye, at lowest market prices. WM. LITTLE & CO., 152 South Water street.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 200 Boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 152 South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

300 Hds. N. O. SUGAR landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags RIO COFFEE, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Hf. Chests Y. H. TEA, various qualities, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Hf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bales CLOVES, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

600 Boxes CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

40 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

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### Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The short and only route between Chicago and St. Louis, without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.

GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago Depot—Corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets. Chicago Office—43 Dearborn Street.

Trains leave Chicago every morning, Sundays excepted, and every evening, Saturdays excepted.

[timetable illegible]

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.20 p. m. daily.

Wilmington and Joliet Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.20 p. m.; arrives at Chicago 9.30 a. m.

Tickets by rail to Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Jacksonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Atchison. Connections at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamers every afternoon from St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Pike's Peak, Weston, Atchison and St. Joseph.

JAMES ROBB, } Receivers.
CHARLES CONGDON, }

JOSEPH FRICK, Treasurer.

R. B. MASON, Chief Engr and Gen'l Sup't.

C. G. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860...Summer Arrangement...1860

On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets.

[illegible] Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at [illegible] at Decatur at [illegible]; at Springfield at [illegible]; Jacksonville at [illegible]; St. Louis at [illegible]; Cairo at [illegible]; Memphis in 31 hours and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.

[illegible] Night Express, (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur [illegible]; Springfield [illegible]; Jacksonville [illegible]; Quincy [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]; Cairo [illegible]; Memphis in 36 hours, and New Orleans in 61 hours from Chicago.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Trains leave Chicago 6.30 a.m.; 9.00 a.m.; 12.00 m.; 3.30 p. m. and 6.15 p.m.

Returning will leave—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woodlawn | 7.00 a.m. | 9.55 a.m. | 1.00 p.m. | 4.25 p.m. | 6.35 p.m. |
| Hyde Park | 7.05 " | 9.40 " | 1.15 " | 4.30 " | 7.05 " |
| Oakland | 7.08 " | 9.45 " | 1.20 " | 4.35 " | 7.08 " |
| Fairview | 7.10 " | 9.48 " | 1.22 " | 4.38 " | 7.10 " |
| Car Works | 7.11 " | 9.50 " | 1.24 " | 4.41 " | 7.11 " |

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860...Summer Arrangement...1860

7.30 a.m.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday—via the old line.

[illegible] p.m.—Night Express—daily except Saturday—via old line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points in [illegible] Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England and Canada.

The 7.30 a.m. train connects at Cleveland at 6 p.m. with Steamers METROPOLIS and CITY OF BUFFALO, connecting with morning trains out of Buffalo daily.

Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route to N. Y. and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the company's office, 55 Dearborn street, and in the Depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 a.m. and 10.35 p.m. Arrive Chicago at 6.55 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. [illegible] Gen'l Western Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

200 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York. Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above lines.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets can be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

Fare Always as Low and Time as Quick as by any Other Route.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;

H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athearn & Hibbard, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And special arrangements with special privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to or from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

Freight Agents of the Company:

S. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William st., New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Trains leave Goderich at [illegible] p.m., Detroit at [illegible] p.m.; arrive at Buffalo at [illegible]; New York at [illegible]. Connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo & N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this road can be obtained at the Union Depot. R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street Chicago.

[illegible]—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit [illegible]; Suspension Bridge [illegible]; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible].

[illegible]—Cincinnati Express, (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit [illegible]; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible].

[illegible]—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.

[illegible] p.m. Train, Saturday, only to Niles.

[illegible] Trains [illegible]

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The [illegible] p.m. train connects at Buffalo with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; also at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 55 Dearborn street, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. E. SARGENT, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and Northwest, via—

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Two daily trains leave, viz:—

9.45 a.m.—Day Express.

5.00 p.m.—For Rockford and Janesville.

9.30 "—Night Express.

Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 5 p.m. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 9.45 am and 9.00 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 9.45 am and 9.30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places.

4.00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate places.

At 5.30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places.

Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.45 a.m. train.

Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 pm. train.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. J. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and running from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West side, as follows:

6.45 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted).

7.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted).

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima to Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find [illegible] to convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago depot. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets for sale at all of the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Matteson House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for Tickets by Fort Wayne.

JAS. W. [illegible], Ticket Agent.

J. J. [illegible], General Freight Ag't, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1860. [illegible] BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 9.15 a.m. and arrives [illegible] p.m. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 9.15 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at [illegible] a.m. (Mondays excepted.)

Peru Accommodation [illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

W. L. St. John, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Chicago, April 28, 1860.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL—Fairfield Mills.—100 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO., No. 312 South Water street.

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### Commission Merchants.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 148 South Water Street, (Hilliard's Block, Chicago.) L. P. HILLIARD, W. W. MITCHELL, S. M. [illegible]

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 128 South Water street, between Clark and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

Refers to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; [illegible]

BOWERS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN Provisions, Hides, Tallow and Wool, Nos. 128 & 130 South Water street. S. J. BOWERS. [illegible]

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, On Market street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [illegible] NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Hides, Etc. Office 126 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. JAS. D. BAILIE. [illegible] Post Office Drawer 5838, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. REFERENCES:—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Hunt, [illegible]; J. D. BAILIE, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co.

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, 118 SOUTH WATER ST. JAMES L. GATES, ALFRED H. PITKIN. CHICAGO.

E. B. STEVENS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business of every description. Advances made on Consignments. NO. 129 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. P. O. BOX [illegible]. E. B. STEVENS. C. S. [illegible]

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 13 River Street, PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. Refer to Bankers and Business Men generally in Chicago, [illegible]; S. H. Dunham, President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 24 South Water street. (Agent for the [illegible] Oswego, N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for sale at Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one season.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 312 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Beef, [illegible] Liberal advances made on Consignments. [illegible] Refer to S. L. Hall, [illegible] Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible] Consignments. Advances made on [illegible] street, Chicago. [illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 3, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Orders filled with care and dispatch. Liberal Advances made on Consignments to us in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. [illegible]

J. B. THOMPSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 253 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING, Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce. ON COMMISSION STRICTLY. FREDERICK DICKINSON. D. H. BAKER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on Consignments. F. C. CHAMBERLAIN. H. W. SEYMOUR.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal advances on property. [illegible]

GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. [illegible]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce. ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 192½ South Water Street, Chicago. F. A. TURPIN, WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. [illegible] Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 248 and 249 South Water street. [illegible] P. LAWRENCE.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., and the chartering of vessels. Cash advances made on Flour, Grain, and Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale in Eastern Markets. Office No. 156½, 2d Story Albert's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and Produce in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Murray Nelson, Esq., Hoyne Stone & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 214 South Water Street. S. F. CULVER. C. B. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [illegible] Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, [illegible]

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. [illegible]

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market. Geo. WEBSTER. D. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND SEEDS, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Beef, [illegible] Agents for Hamburgh and [illegible]

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Albert's Building, Chicago. [illegible]

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Daily, Tri-Weekly and [illegible] EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK [illegible]

## Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible]

FARNSWORTH AND [illegible]

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth and [illegible] by invitation of the Lincoln [illegible] will address the Republicans [illegible] evening at the Wigwam. Let [illegible] ing big crowd there to hear [illegible] seats in the gallery will be [illegible] ladies.

GRAND WIGWAM RALLY [illegible] DAY EVENING [illegible]

Richard Yates, Frank [illegible] Judge [illegible]

There will be a Republican [illegible] wam to-morrow evening. [illegible] Yates and Hon. F. P. Blair [illegible] invited to speak. Mr. Blair [illegible] here, and Mr. Yates is [illegible] The Hon. Timothy O. Howe, [illegible] also been invited, and will be [illegible] Let the first turn-out of the [illegible] cago be worthy of the Repu[illegible] bearers and the Republican [illegible]

GET THE NAME [illegible]

We observe that some of [illegible] papers of this State spell the [illegible] Leonard Swett, one of our [illegible] State at large, incorrectly. [illegible] correct as we have it above, [illegible] poraries who have it Sweet [illegible] at once.

DOUGLAS' PURPOSES [illegible]

We print in another col[illegible] remarkable letter from Penn[illegible] Mr. Douglas' purposes are [illegible] his intimate personal and [illegible] His "relations" seem to have [illegible] ity. Unless they are reliable [illegible] what Mr. Douglas is working [illegible] is as certain as that two and [illegible] that he, of all the candidates [illegible] the smallest chance of success [illegible] pose, he is defeated. But [illegible]

THE STATE SENATE [illegible]

The next session of the Le[illegible] one of great interest to Chi[illegible] of Cook County. Our charter [illegible] ing in two or three important [illegible] want to fund the floating [illegible] city, and take from the Co[illegible] incurring any new debts [illegible] expenditures to the actual re[illegible] We also want to consolidate [illegible] Board, our Board of Water [illegible] and our Street Commission[illegible] Board, in order to curtail [illegible] of office holders, to cut do[illegible] expense, and to have the [illegible] partments conducted upon [illegible] system, and not be eternal[illegible] each other as is the case now [illegible]

The marked approbation [illegible] proposed nomination of Mr. [illegible] State Senate is received by [illegible] of Cook county, is a matter [illegible] those who know and appre[illegible] fitness for just the kind of [illegible] dicated above. His name [illegible] connection with a bill for [illegible] floating indebtedness, would [illegible] weight to the measure in [illegible] would go far towards securing [illegible] efficiency to the law. There [illegible] reasons why the nomination [illegible] is desired by the Repub[illegible] county. Among the [illegible] mention his peculiar qual[illegible] ing those investigations in [illegible] agement of the State finances [illegible] covery of the canal check fr[illegible] incumbent upon the next le[illegible] from these things, the fact th[illegible] always been foremost in [illegible] in personal and pecuniary [illegible] promotion of the material and [illegible] of the city, the county, and [illegible] Northwest, has given him a [illegible] esteem and confidence of [illegible] and it now seems that his [illegible] Republican nomination will [illegible]

Indeed, we know of no [illegible] the place as against Mr. [illegible] aware that a few of the [illegible] Mayor Wentworth have [illegible] in connection with the State [illegible] this was doubtless done be[illegible] that Mr. Ogden would con[illegible] date. Moreover, there would [illegible] impropriety in Mr. W[illegible] for that office now, that w[illegible] and, and that he would not [illegible] consistent, permit the use [illegible] connection. Mr. Wentworth [illegible] cago. As such he owes [illegible] the city which he could not [illegible] in the Senate. The affairs [illegible] quite sufficient to engross [illegible] time and attention. Having [illegible] affairs to his direction and [illegible] will not consent to spare him [illegible] afford to do so, even if they [illegible] sity for it; but since a man [illegible] peculiar fitness has consented [illegible] county in the Senate, there [illegible] why the city should be called [illegible] her Mayor, who is always [illegible] Moreover, we are quite [illegible] worth would not accept the [illegible] has ever professed to be a [illegible] ple. Against nothing has [illegible] disapprobation more freely [illegible] one office to secure another [illegible] two offices at the same [illegible] when Mr. Arnold was a can[illegible] with the expectation of be[illegible] Congress in the fall, Mr. W[illegible] ty to the principle involved [illegible] against his own wishes, [illegible] date himself. Personally [illegible] to Mr. Arnold. His sole ob[illegible] having both offices at once [illegible] candidate for Mayor, he en[illegible] idea of going to Congress, [illegible] candidate for Congress, he [illegible] with the Mayoralty—that [illegible] erly attend to the duties of [illegible] same time prosecute his c[illegible] grees—and that if he would [illegible] Republicanism for a man [illegible] at once, or to use one o[illegible] alone to another. All the [illegible] others of a like character [illegible] Wentworth's paper, day a[illegible] were uttered by him in p[illegible] and in his public speech[illegible] doubt that those who were [illegible] street to go to the Senate [illegible] tie, and impeach his c[illegible] tion to principle so entirely [illegible] exceedingly offensive to the [illegible] we presume that Mayor [illegible] ready intimated this fact [illegible] friends, and that hereafter [illegible] more of his running for [illegible] ing another.

A SHAM [illegible]

Most of our neighbor's [illegible] ent's) special correspondent [illegible] [illegible] of the State Central C[illegible] playing, while that which [illegible] in the above editorial, [illegible] played by us.—Chicago Jou[illegible]

The above is simply [illegible] AND TRIBUNE has not said [illegible] ment, printed a letter [illegible] Central Committee, to any [illegible] to any person connected [illegible] so much for the exonerati[illegible] to which we are indebted [illegible]